

# Bird-Lore

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No. 1

## The Ring-Necked Pheasant

By VERDI BURTCH, Branchport, N. Y.

With photographs by the Author

SINCE its introduction into western New York, this beautiful and interesting bird has thrived and multiplied until now it is the principal game-bird of this section of the state. In interest to the hunters, it has displaced the Ruffed Grouse, which is now rather rare. Unlike the Grouse, which keeps to the thick brush and gully banks, the Pheasant is a bird of the meadows and swamps and seldom goes far into the woods.

In March, after the snow has left the ground and the first warm days have come, we hear the first crow of the cock, and, as the season advances and the



RING-NECKED COCK PHEASANT  
Photographed by Verdi Burtch, Branchport, N. Y.

grass grows green, early every morning, from all over the bottom-lands, that peculiar, weak crow is heard. We follow one and soon find him walking through the meadow, a most beautiful sight, as he moves along with head-plumes erect, the white ring around his neck contrasting strongly with the dark metallic blue of his head and neck, and his breast shining like burnished copper. Now he stops, stands very erect and utters his silly little crow which he immediately follows with three or four rapid wing-beats. Then he sees us and with great cackling of alarm is up and away.



MALE AND FEMALE PHEASANTS

About May 1, the eggs are laid. The nest is a slight hollow in the grass along fence hedgerows, in the edge of bush-lots, or in the open fields, and is usually under a piece of brush. Many nests are found in the grape vineyards, under the trellis wires; also out in the drier places in the cat-tails in the marsh. Frequently the nests are found by the roadside, sometimes so close that they are destroyed when the roads are worked. May 7, 1916, I found a hen Pheasant sitting on her nest in the bank at the edge of a wooded hillside, close to a main highway where all kinds of vehicles were passing within six feet. There was a small pine tree growing just above, and a piece of brush stuck up over the nest. This was the only cover for the nest, yet the dull colors of the bird blended so perfectly with the olive-brown earth and the dead grasses and oak leaves that



she was scarcely noticeable. Several years ago a Pheasant scooped out and lined a hollow between the ties just outside the rails of our local trolley line, where both passenger and freight cars are passing frequently. It was only a few feet from a switch and was found by one of the brakemen, who flushed her before the eggs were laid, and she never came back to the nest. The nest is almost sure to be deserted if found before the set is complete, and many times even after incubation is commenced.

In summer, the principal food of the Pheasants seems to be insects, such



PHEASANT ON NEST

as grasshoppers, June bugs, and caterpillars, and they often destroy ant-hills, eating the ants, but as the season advances they do some damage to grain and corn. In September, they congregate in the valley around the marsh and lake, where they can be found gleaning the fields that have been harvested.

After the snows cover their natural food-supply, many of them can be seen patrolling the shores of the lake in company with Crows, Herring Gulls, and Black Ducks, searching for food in the weeds that the breakers have washed ashore. During very cold spells, when they get their tails wet, snow adheres to them, freezing on and causing them much inconvenience. I once flushed a hen Pheasant that had a great bunch of snow and ice adhering to her tail, weighting her down so much that it was with great difficulty that she managed to rise and fly away.

They also come into the barnyards and feed with the chickens, and into the gardens, where I have seen them jump up and strip the pole beans from the poles. They eat almost any kind of weed seed, that of the burdock being a favorite.

When we have heavy snows that lay on the ground for a long time, the Pheasants have a very hard time of it and can be seen wandering over the fields, searching every tuft of weeds, or in the apple trees picking at the frozen apples that are still hanging to the trees.

It was just such a time as this, in the winter of 1916, when the Pheasants were almost famished, that we established the feeding-place described in the last number of BIRD-LORE. At first we could not get the Pheasants to come, so we shoveled a path in the snow, leading off in the field, and scattered seeds along in it. The English Sparrows were first to find the seed, and I think that they were a help in directing the Pheasants to it. It was only a day or two before three hens were coming up the trail, but it was nearly a week before a cock bird came to the feeding-place. The hens came in increasing numbers every day. From the swamp away across the field, they would come, singly and in twos and threes, cautiously at first, then running rapidly in little spurts and stopping often to look around, but they would all soon be at the feeding-place and mingle with the Tree Sparrows, Horned Larks, and Snowflakes. We had great sport for nearly a month watching and photographing these beautiful birds, but as the snow began to go off and bare spots showed in the fields, they scattered, and soon our feeding-place was deserted and only a memory.



BLACK DUCKS

Photographed by Frank Levy, on the Pokiok River, N. B., June 20, 1919



## Bobbie Yank

By KATRINE BLACKINTON, Blackinton, Mass.

THE bird-books call him the White-breasted Nuthatch—my friend out there on the trunk of the maple tree—but I call him 'Bobbie Yank.'

The reason for my familiarity is the fact that we have been on speaking terms for over a year. It began on Thanksgiving Day, 1917, over a piece of suet tied to the balcony post, and has continued in a progressive fashion, by means of little devices and encouragements like sunflower seeds and nut-meats put in unexpected places, until now we are old friends, even though our relations are seasonal.

Of course, spring and summer find him with intensive family duties on his hands (at which I lay a wager he is no slacker) and, with at least two batches of husky youngsters coming on to be sheltered, fed, and taught, what time, I would like to ask has B. Yank for as much as a thought of his winter pals? Why I have it on the highest authority that he passes Downy and Chickadee, whom he dotes on in the cold months, without as much recognition as the turning of an eyelash—rushes right by them with such rude haste that our Alice-in-Wonderland Ears and Whiskers Rabbit would feel obliged to pause and raise a monocle of astonishment. So I need not feel that he singles me out for personal slight, and when I tell you that he really did call on me during his rush season, won't you understand how honored I felt?

Last July, as I was giving the garden a good 'hosing' after a very hot day, I heard a familiar *yank* close to my ear, and, turning, saw my friend, his wife, and five children on the trunk of a young black walnut at the garden's edge, only a pace from where I stood. If the most distinguished man in the world had made a pilgrimage with his family to see me, I couldn't have felt more 'set up.' There were the proud, sleek parents and their five overgrown, fluffy youngsters, a study in blue-gray! Their father's look told volumes: "Well, here they are! And a fine-looking lot, if I do say so. I'll tell you a family like that represents work. Now there's just the feeding alone—many's the time I've gone to bed hungry after a hard day carrying grubs to those children, and the worst of it was, you positively couldn't fill them!" Of course, his manner was bristling with *ego*, but who could blame him? Certainly not I, as I stood spellbound with admiration watching those young black-capped, blue-grays imitating their parents. I wouldn't have given a cent for the life of a grub in that tree, with those lively, new, inverted grub-enthusiasts carrying on their bill-driving campaign with all the pristine vigor of youth.

Months intervened before I next saw Bobbie, and then in the company of a male friend, which prompted me to draw the conclusion that he had set up bachelor's apartments for the winter. Upon my first glimpse of him I put some nut-meats on the upper balcony and just inside my bedroom window, and waited. The balcony meats made a prompt disappearance, and then, sure

enough, in he came—very cautiously at first—hopping over the window-sill with his individual zigzag hop, and changing his *yank, yank* as he entered into a subdued colloquial tone which Mr. Chapman has well described as his 'conversational twitter.' Later on, when the nuts appeared, not only on the floor but on the furniture and in unexpected corners, Bobbie made his entrance by flying from the balcony rail onto the corner of the dressing-table, which stands between the two long French windows, and there he took a survey in order to



'BOBBY YANK'

decide which lunching-place gave the best promise. These visits often came at about 7 o'clock in the morning, and I could watch him from the vantage ground of my bed. The steady stream of conversation which he carried on with himself, under his breath, interested me almost more than any other cunning wild thing about him. The more acquainted I grow with this altogether fascinating bird, the stronger is my impression that he conceals an adventurous spirit behind that matter-of-fact mask of his. Every new device for feeding that I put out he is the first to approach, and one sunny day I sat in the open



window of *his* room with a nut-meat riding on the toe of my boot, foot extended. He came hopping in very cautiously, looking at me with head on one side, his bright eyes questioning my face, plainly saying "Will you keep still? Really, will you?" Then in a most casual way he grasped the nut and made off with it in no undue haste.

Another outstanding quality of Bobbie's is his great love of playing to the gallery. Give him an appreciative audience and he is made. One day I sat down at my desk to write, glanced out of the window and saw Bob all tucked into the corner of the seed-tray of the Packard feeding-station on his favorite maple, obviously settled for a luxurious siesta after a large meal. As soon as his eye caught mine he gave himself a quick shake, assumed the defensive attitude of a man who has been caught napping, but won't own it, moved out into the center of the tray and made his bill fly in all directions like a person vigorously using a broom, scattering seeds to the winds. I rapped on the window and shook my finger at him, mentioning Mr. Hoover's name. He stopped an instant, then went at it again with all the recklessness of a drunken sailor on first shore-leave after a long voyage, and "a fig for your Hoover" in every motion of that active bill.

And now I have come to an interesting psychological fact about Bobbie. I have in my room a plaster Barye lioness standing out rather large and white against a mahogany bookcase. Bob has taken nuts from every piece of furniture and every object in the room except the lioness; he has never touched her, but on two occasions has taken nuts from her pedestal. I thought I would force the issue by putting a very large nut-meat (he is especially weak about large ones) in her jaw and not a fragment anywhere else in the room. That day I was putting a shining new coat of paint on our east enclosed veranda, which we use as a breakfast-room, when I heard the worst clatter—a perfect din—out on the east maple. It has the scolding note of the Robin at his most excited moments, combined with the blatant quality of the Flicker. I saw, to my amazement, that it was Bob, single-throated, and the rating was unmistakably directed at me. At the moment I entirely forgot the lioness incident, and went out in all sincerity to find what was wrong. As I approached he threw off his challenging attitude like a flash, dodging around the bark of the tree, assumed his most businesslike grub-searching expression—"positively not a moment to spend in conversation." Not until I had resumed my paint-and-brush activity did the picture of the nut in the lioness' mouth come to me. So *that* was the cause of this outburst of unparliamentary speech hurled from the maple, and then it came to me that, sandwiched in between anathemas, I had detected something to this effect: "I'm not going to fly into the jaws of death for you or any other woman! My mother told me at a tender age to recognize that combination of lines as cat, than which bird has no worse enemy." Now if somebody who has studied bird psychology would explain this little quirk of Bobbie's, or at least advance a theory, I would be grateful.

I held out about the nuts until the following day, when he came to meet me as I approached our front door after a marketing trip. He flew from the west maple, lighted on the top of the spindle of the lower blind nearest me, came down the spindle as he comes down the trunk of a tree, inverted, head up and his 'conversational twitter' transformed into a genuine teasing tone! *Could* anyone resist such an appeal? And now do you wonder that my window stands open in all kinds of weather, and that I cast aside such frills as curtains that blow and shades that flap, in order to receive every winter such a delightful guest?

## The Staghorn Sumac

By E. A. DOOLITTLE, Painesville, Ohio

THERE is one tree to which we ornithologists and bird-lovers of the more northern states should gratefully lift our hats—the staghorn sumac, *Rhus typhina*. In the sense of providing food for birds it holds a peculiar place and has two attributes possessed by no other, namely, it never fails to bear fruit and the fruit *stays* on the tree. Besides, it is abundant and freely distributed: let it get a start along a fence-row and it marches along in both directions, without loss in the center; let it start at the foot of a barren hillside and as certain as fate it will reach the crest; on flat lands or in neglected fields it will form round, even-topped thickets, and in places preoccupied by other trees and shrubs it lives, and waits. So we, and, incidentally, the birds, may be thankful that there is a class of land-owners who do not cut out the sumac until it is a case of cut sumac or buy a new farm. Virtually, it is a weed among trees, but, like lots of other weeds, it has a beauty of its own in the numerous red fruit-cones at the apex of the branches, and most bird-lovers know, I presume, that these seed clusters are a food-supply for numerous species of birds; but do we all recognize the most important part the sumac plays, relative to the birds' bill-of-fare?

It may surprise some when I state that my personal conviction is that the birds do *not* like the sumac seeds. Ever eat a few yourself? I am much addicted myself to tasting and eating all sorts of wild fruit, berries, seeds, leaves, barks, and roots, and find that for pure 'cussedness' the seeds of sumac rank third after wild crabapples and Indian turnip. The taste is sour, very, very sour; otherwise they appear to consist of very hard, flat seeds covered with red hair. There may be a thin flesh also, as they are classed as a sort of dry drupe, but for ordinary purposes, including food, they are hard stones, red velvet, and acid. Perhaps a bird's taste is different from mine, and maybe the fur tickles their palates in a pleasing manner, but taste is not my chief reason for thinking the birds do not like the sumac's offering.

Just so long as there are other fruits, berries, or insects about, you will



find the chumps of sumac barren of feeding birds. In the fall, when the pepperidge bears, you will find each tree alive with many different species, greedily stripping them to the last little drupe; then, as winter approaches, arrives, and vanishes, one by one, in the order of their delectableness, do the other natural fruits and berries vanish—wild grapes, woodbine, mountain-ash, and numerous others; but as long as a few frozen apples still cling to the trees, just so long do the few remaining Robins, Waxwings, and others evade the waiting sumac. The first spring arrivals come at last: Bluebirds, Robins, Flickers, and Blackbirds galore. There is still nearly enough food to satisfy the returning hosts, for it has been augmented by early insects, swelling buds, and the melting snows have uncovered hidden stores. And still the sumac waits!



STAGHORN SUMAC

A little later come the Phœbes and Hermit Thrushes. And then, in this latitude, with a most charming regularity, comes something else. A change of wind to the north, several inches of snow, freezing at night, and, out of the soft ground, great quadrangular crystals of ice appear. The morning after the storm you will find the Robins, hustlers that they are, searching the wet edges of the ponds and brooks, hopping along the sheltered sides of buildings and fences and even out on the snow-covered lawns where they no doubt find many a blizzard-caught 'night-walker;'—and they are so cheerful about it too! Much different are the actions of the Grackles who perch in bunches at the tops of the windiest trees they can find and, in muffled feathers, disconsolately pulse out a Grackle curse every few minutes.

It is at such a time the sumac has its day—just go out late in the afternoon and see for yourself. Bluebirds are there in bunches, and the Robins, with

hunger still unappeased in spite of their hopeful search, have finally trooped off to the scraggly trees that have held aloft their maroon cones of velvety seeds so long. Last spring one little tree held two Flickers, a Robin, a Bluebird, a Hermit Thrush, and a Phoebe, all frantically pulling the seeds from the clusters.

Years ago it worried me considerably as to what the Phoebe did for food during such a spell of weather. Since finding them eating sumac seeds I have felt better about it. Then I had an idea—perhaps those thick seed-clusters held insects also upon which the Phoebe could feed. So I examined a cone or so. Yes, there were lots of those little dancing flies and similar insects enmeshed in the velvety clusters. Not being an entomologist, I cannot give the 'botanical names' of the bugs, but they consisted of gauzy wings and long legs, principally, while as for bodies, there was no meat, no juice, no skin—just a sort of film surrounding a suggestion, so I was convinced the Phœbes were eating the sour seeds also.

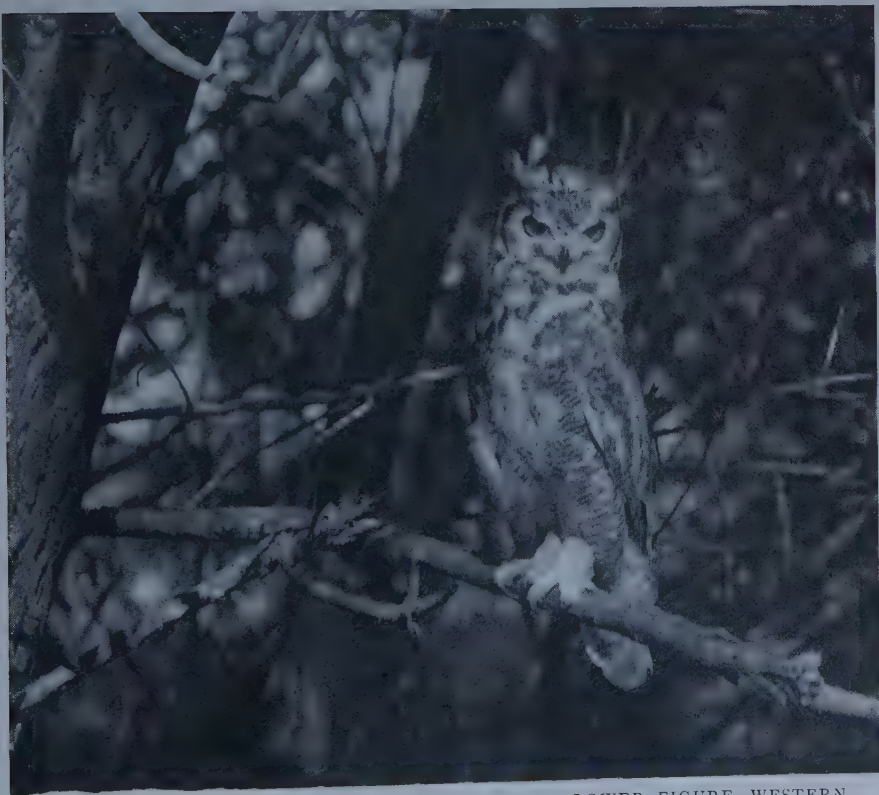
To be sure, I am only speaking in generalities, and do not mean to imply the sumac is never visited at other times. But usually I find them barren of birds except at the period mentioned, while then it fills a gap in the food-supply that helps out the birds' bill-of-fare prodigiously. So let's doff our hats to *Rhus typhina*, the staghorn sumac, the Tree of Last Resort.



CLAY-COLORED SPARROW

Photographed by H. and S. Pittman, Hartney, Manitoba





TWO WINTER BIRDS—UPPER FIGURE, REDPOLL; LOWER FIGURE, WESTERN  
HORNED OWL  
Photographed by H. and E. Pittman, Hartney, Manitoba

## Bird-Lore's Advisory Council

WITH some slight alterations, we reprint below the names and addresses of the ornithologists forming BIRD-LORE's 'Advisory Council,' which were first published in BIRD-LORE for February, 1900.

To those of our readers who are not familiar with the objects of the Council, we may state that it was formed for the purpose of placing students in direct communication with an authority on the bird-life of the region in which they live, to whom they might appeal for information and advice in the many difficulties which beset the isolated worker.

The success of the plan during the twenty years that it has been in operation fully equals our expectations. From both students and members of the Council we have had very gratifying assurances of the happy results attending our efforts to bring the specialist in touch with those who appreciate the opportunity to avail themselves of his wider experience.

It is requested that all letters of inquiry to members of the Council be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope for use in replying.

### NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF MEMBERS OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL

#### UNITED STATES AND TERRITORIES

- ALASKA.—Dr. C. Hart Merriam, 1919 16th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.  
ARIZONA.—Harriet I. Thornber, Tucson, Ariz.  
CALIFORNIA.—Joseph Grinnell, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.  
CALIFORNIA.—Walter K. Fisher, Palo Alto, Calif.  
COLORADO.—Dr. W. H. Bergtold, 1159 Rose St., Denver, Colo.  
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DELAWARE.—S. N. Rhoads, Haddonfield, N. J.  
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Dr. C. W. Richmond, U. S. Nat'l. Mus., Washington, D. C.  
FLORIDA.—Frank M. Chapman, Am. Mus. Nat. History, New York City.  
FLORIDA, Western.—R. W. Williams, Jr., Tallahassee, Fla.  
GEORGIA.—Dr. Eugene Murphy, Augusta, Ga.  
ILLINOIS, Northern.—B. T. Gault, Glen Ellyn, Ill.  
ILLINOIS, Southern.—Robert Ridgway, U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.  
INDIANA.—A. W. Butler, State House, Indianapolis, Ind.  
IOWA.—C. R. Keyes, Mt. Vernon, Iowa.  
KANSAS.—University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans.  
KENTUCKY.—A. C. Webb, Nashville, Tenn.  
LOUISIANA.—Prof. George E. Beyer, Tulane University, New Orleans, La.  
MAINE.—A. H. Norton, Society of Natural History, Portland, Maine.  
MASSACHUSETTS.—Winsor M. Tyler, Lexington, Mass.  
MICHIGAN.—Prof. W. B. Barrows, Agricultural College, Mich.  
MINNESOTA.—Dr. T. S. Roberts, Millard Hall, University of Minn., Minneapolis, Minn.  
MISSOURI.—O. Widmann, 5105 Morgan St., St. Louis, Mo.  
MONTANA.—Prof. J. M. Elrod, University of Montana, Missoula, Mont.  
NEBRASKA.—Dr. R. H. Walcott, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.  
NEVADA.—Dr. A. K. Fisher, Biological Survey, Dept. of Agr., Washington, D. C.  
NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Dr. G. M. Allen, Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., Boston.



- NEW JERSEY, Northern.—Frank M. Chapman, Am. Mus. Nat. History, New York City  
 NEW JERSEY, Southern.—Witmer Stone, Academy Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pa.  
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 NEW YORK, Western.—E. H. Eaton, Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y.  
 NORTH DAKOTA.—Prof. O. G. Libby, University, N. D.  
 NORTH CAROLINA.—Prof. T. G. Pearson, 1974 Broadway, New York City.  
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 RHODE ISLAND.—H. S. Hathaway, Box 1466, Providence, R. I.  
 SOUTH CAROLINA.—Dr. P. M. Rea, Charleston Museum, Charleston, S. C.  
 TENNESSEE.—Albert F. Ganier, Nashville, Tenn.  
 TEXAS.—H. P. Attwater, Houston, Texas.  
 UTAH.—Prof. Marcus E. Jones, Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 VERMONT.—Prof. G. H. Perkins, Burlington, Vt.  
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 WASHINGTON.—Samuel F. Rathburn, Seattle, Wash.  
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 WISCONSIN.—H. L. Ward, Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wis.

#### CANADA

- ALBERTA.—G. F. Dippie, Calgary, Alta.  
 BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Francis Kermode, Provincial Museum, Victoria, B. C.  
 MANITOBA.—Ernest Thompson Seton, Greenwich, Conn.  
 NOVA SCOTIA.—Harry Piers, Provincial Museum, Halifax, N. S.  
 ONTARIO, Eastern.—James H. Fleming, 267 Rusholme Road, Toronto, Ont.  
 ONTARIO, Western.—W. E. Saunders, London, Ont.  
 QUEBEC.—W. H. Mousley, Hatley, Québec.

#### MEXICO

- E. W. Nelson, Biological Survey, Dept. of Agr., Washington, D. C.

#### WEST INDIES

- C. B. Cory, Field Museum, Chicago, Ill.

#### GREAT BRITAIN

- Clinton G. Abbott, Rhinebeck, N. Y.



## Bird-Lore's Twentieth Christmas Census

THE highest number of species recorded in this census in the northern and middle Atlantic States is forty-three by Orient, Long Island; in the south, forty-five by St. Petersburg, Fla.; in the Mississippi Valley, forty-five by Nashville, and forty by Kansas City; on the Pacific Coast 109 by Santa Barbara.

Despite the wintry conditions prevalent at Christmas time, the open fall experienced by northeastern states is reflected in the presence of birds which ordinarily have moved south before this date. For instance, the Grackle occurs on four reports from Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York states (75 at New Haven, the others single birds); twenty-five Red-winged Blackbirds are reported from New Haven, one from New York City; we have six Rusty Blackbirds (Norwalk, Conn.), and twenty-five (Fort Plain, N. Y.); and the Cowbird is reported from two localities on Long Island (37 and 1). Rusty and Cowbird often migrate very late, and it will be more remarkable if the latter winters than if it moves on at this late date. A census too late for publication from Bucksport, Me., lists a Towhee (Dec. 28) present in one locality since Dec. 3. The bird was found dead next day, sent to the American Museum (Mrs. W. H. Gardner), and the identification confirmed. A Wilson's Snipe is reported from two widely separate Long Island localities; a Vesper Sparrow from New York City and Plainfield, N. J.; a Catbird on Long Island and in New Jersey. Of more casual occurrence, the Baltimore Oriole at Cohasset, Mass (Dec. 21); King Rail at Orient, Long Island; Tree Swallow at Gardiner's Island, and seven Swallows on the Hackensack Marshes; Phoebe at Moorestown, N. J., and Northern Phalarope at Telford, Pa., should not be overlooked.

Yet the interest of the census centers largely in what it can tell us of this year's movement of northern Finches,—Siskin, Redpoll and Crossbills are more than usually abundant. Twenty-seven Siskin reports are scattered over New England, New York and New Jersey (1 to 100 individuals). Besides one just across the river from Trenton, there is one report each from Pennsylvania, Maryland, Indiana, western Missouri, eastern Kansas (1 to 7); it is mentioned once in Illinois, and strangely enough, the largest number (500) is reported from Youngstown, Ohio. Twenty Redpoll reports are scattered over New England and New York, in which state we find it as far south as Rhinebeck, on the Hudson, and twice on the coast (eastern Long Island and Staten Island). It also occurs at Youngstown (12). Both Crossbills have come south this year, but at this date seem to have almost completely left New England and eastern Long Island, though the Red Crossbill is recorded from Martha's Vineyard, both "within a few days" at Orient, L. I., and a single Red at Wareham, Mass. The census finds the Red Crossbill once on western Long Island (12 individuals), twice on Staten Island, N. Y. (same locality, 26 and 13), once each in New Jersey (7), Maryland (10), and District of Columbia (2); also



in Illinois (2), western Missouri (21), eastern Kansas (35), South Dakota (2). It finds the White-winged Crossbill once each in northern (14) and western (3) New York, and in New Jersey (1); both species once in Ohio (Youngstown, Red, 20; White-winged, 11), in Wisconsin (Red, 1; White-winged 40), and in Nebraska (Red, 6; White-winged 36).

Those who hesitate to credit to blind chance even the presence of such erratic birds, may speculate on whether Youngstown's good fortune in having all four species on one census is due to the presence there of especially enthusiastic bird-lovers, an environment particularly attractive to such visitors, or being strategically situated on some migration route.—J. T. NICHOLS.

**Quebec, P. Q. (Bergerville, Ste. Foye, Cap Rouge, Bridge, Sillery).—**Dec. 26; 7.30 A.M. to 3.20 P.M. Clear to 9.30 A.M., cloudy thereafter; moderate snowfall began at 2.40 P.M. and continued till dark; 6 in. snow; wind northeast, light; temp. —5° at start, +14° at return. Fifteen miles on foot. Downy Woodpecker, 1; Evening Grosbeak, 13; Pine Grosbeak, 54; Redpoll, 14; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Chickadee, 18; Robin, 3. Total, 7 species, 104 individuals.—HARRISON F. LEWIS.

**Hatley, Stanstead County, P. Q.—**Dec. 26; 9 A.M. to 12 M. and 1 to 4 P.M. Fine; 3 in. snow; wind southwest, light in the morning, fresh in the afternoon; temp. 2° at start, 20° at finish. Canadian Ruffed Grouse, 4; Blue Jay, 1; Pine Grosbeak, 1; Redpoll, 40; White-breasted Nuthatch, 4; Black-capped Chickadee, 17. Total, 6 species, 67 individuals.—H. MOUSLEY.

**London, Ont., vicinity of.—**Dec. 27; 8 A.M. to 12 M. and 2.30 to 5.30 P.M. Overcast; temp. 31° at 8 A.M., rising to 55°, then dropping to 29° at 5.30 P.M.; an inch or two of snow on the ground; wind, southwest, moderate; heavy snowfall commenced about 4 P.M. Combined list of two parties working in the morning and four working in the afternoon. Owl (probably Long-eared), 1; Downy Woodpecker, 8; Blue Jay, 10; Crow, 22; Purple Finch, 2; Redpoll, 55 (reported by nearly all parties); Goldfinch, 1; Siskin, 65 (one flock); Snow Bunting, 20 (one flock); Tree Sparrow, 15; Song Sparrow, 3; Cardinal, 3; Brown Creeper, 7; White-breasted Nuthatch, 7; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 1 (at food shelf); Black-capped Chickadee, 87 (very common this winter); Brown-cap Chickadee, 1; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 15. Total, 18 species, 323 individuals. Also seen recently Bronzed Grackle, American Merganser, White-throated Sparrow, Screech Owl, and about a month ago, both White-winged and Red Crossbills. The absence of Juncos this winter is quite unusual.—W. E. SAUNDERS, J. F. CALVERT, J. C. HIGGINS, E. H. PERKINS, T. D. PATTERSON, J. R. MCLEOD, G. GILLESPIE, E. M. S. DALE, MRS. DALE. (McIlwraith Ornithological Club.)

**Reboro to Manvers Station, Ont. (Lat. 44° 15' N.).—**Dec. 22; 7.35 A.M. to 5 P.M. Overcast; ½ inch snow; wind southwest, light; temp. 32° to 35°. About 25 miles on foot. Black Duck, 1; Ruffed Grouse, 13; Hairy Woodpecker, 6; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Blue Jay, 20; Crow, 1; Rusty Blackbird, 1; Pine Siskin, 3; Redpoll, about 90; Snow Bunting (heard); Tree Sparrow, 3; Fox Sparrow, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Chickadee, 31. Total, 14 species, 145+ individuals. The Blackbird and Fox Sparrow, also the Duck, were seen to excellent advantage (with 12 power binoculars), hence no question in the identification. Also seen during the month: Horned Lark (7th); Mourning Dove (14th); Northern Shrike (18th); Great Horned Owl (21st).—EARL W. CALVERT.

**Kennebunk, Me. (to Parsons Beach and back).—**Dec. 26; 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Overcast; a very little snow in patches; wind south, light at start, strong at noon and on return; temp. varying, about 20°. Ten miles on foot. Observers together. Horned

Grebe, 5; Herring Gull, 20; (American or Barrow?) Golden-eye, 12; Old Squaw, 6; American Scoter, 15; White-winged Scoter, 20; Hairy Woodpecker, 1 (seen before starting); Downy Woodpecker, 2; Crow, 30; Purple Finch, 2; Black-capped Chickadee, 20. Also a small Plover or Sandpiper, impossible to identify under the circumstances. Total, 12 species, about 134 individuals.—STERLING DOW, EDWARD B. HINCKLEY.

**Wilton, N. H.**—Dec. 25; 8 A.M. to 12 M. Clear; 1 in. fresh snow; wind, northwest, light; temp. 20° to 26°. Ruffed Grouse, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Crow, 10 (one flock); Starling, 4; Goldfinch, 15; Redpoll, 38 (two flocks); Tree Sparrow, 5; Junco, 3; Chickadee, 11; Robin, 8 (one flock). Total, 11 species, 98 individuals. Hairy Woodpecker and White-breasted Nuthatch were seen Dec. 21.—GEORGE G. BLANCHARD.

**Jaffrey, N. H.**—Dec. 22; 9.45 A.M. to 4 P.M. Cloudy in A.M., clear in P.M.; ground bare; wind southwest, light; temp. 24° at start, 30° at return. Eleven miles on foot. Observers apart. Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Blue Jay, 1; Redpoll, 146; American Goldfinch, 2; Tree Sparrow, 20; Chickadee, 16. Total, 6 species, 186 individuals.—LUCIA B. CUTTER, NINA G. SPAULDING.

**Wells River, Vt. (to East Ryegate along the banks of the Connecticut River, back on first range of hills west of river.)**—Dec. 23; 1 to 5 P.M.; clear; 1 in. snow; no wind; temp. 32° at start, 42° at return. Eight miles on foot. Ruffed Grouse, 3; Blue Jay, 2; Redpoll, 1; Brown Creeper, 2; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Chickadee, 11 (2 flocks). Total, 6 species, 20 individuals. On the preceding day I observed a Hairy Woodpecker and two Pine Grosbeaks.—WENDELL P. SMITH.

**Bennington, Vt.**—Dec. 23; 9.45 to 11.15 A.M. Clear; 2 in. snow; wind west, very light; temp. 24° at start, 30° at return. Four-mile auto trip with a walk of 1 mile in fields and woods. Observers together. Ruffed Grouse, 2 (a pair); Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 3; Blue Jay, 2; Crow, 6; Starling, 40+; Meadowlark, 8; Pine Siskin, 50+; Tree Sparrow, 4; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Chickadee, 6. Total, 11 species, about 120 individuals. On Dec. 12 and 13 a Yellow-bellied Sapsucker was observed.—DR. and MRS. LUCRETIA H. ROSS.

**Devereux to Marblehead Neck, Mass. (and back).**—Dec. 26; 12 M. to 4 P.M. Partly cloudy; ground bare; wind northeast, strong; temp. 32°. Observers together. Holboell's Grebe, 1; Horned Grebe, 7; Black Guillemot, 8; Dovekie, 1; Kittiwake, 4; Great Black-backed Gull, 4; Herring Gull, 350; Ring-billed Gull, 1; Red-breasted Merganser, 11; Black Duck, 1; American Golden-eye, 38; Old Squaw, 5; Bald Eagle, 1 (full plumage); Sparrow Hawk, 2; Crow, 5; Flicker, 3; Starling, 125 (in two flocks); Tree Sparrow, 2; Black-capped Chickadee, 4. Total, 19 species, 573 individuals. The Gulls were all seen at close range as they sat on the water.—ALICE O. JUMP, LIDIAN E. BRIDGE.

**Boston, Mass. (Arnold Arboretum and vicinity).**—Dec. 26; 10.30 A.M. to 5 P.M. Cloudy; 2 in. snow; wind southwest; temp. 25° to 35°. Herring Gull, 1; Ring-necked Pheasant, 1; Northern Flicker, 5; Blue Jay, 11; Crow, 40; Slate-colored Junco, 12; Myrtle Warbler, 11; Black-capped Chickadee, 30; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 4. Total, 9 species, 115 individuals.—GEORGE MACDONALD, CHANDLER BROOKS.

**Boston, Mass. (The Arnold Arboretum).**—Dec. 22; 10.30 A.M. to 2.30 P.M. Cloudy (the last hour sunny); a trace of snow only; wind northwest to southwest, light; temp. 25° at start, 37° at return. Sparrow Hawk, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Northern Flicker, 4; Blue Jay, 24; Crow, 22; Starling, 140; Redpoll, 3; Goldfinch, 2; Pine Siskin, 13; White-throated Sparrow, 3; Slate-colored Junco, 22; Song Sparrow, 4; Myrtle Warbler, 8; Mockingbird, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Chickadee, 21; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 2; Hermit Thrush, 1. (Both kinds of Crossbills had been present from Oct. 30 to Dec. 1, inclusive.) Total, 18 species, 274 individuals.—HORACE W. WRIGHT.

**Roslindale, Mass. (Forest Hills Cemetery, Franklin Park, Arnold Arboretum, and Allendale Woods.)**—Dec. 25; 10.30 A.M. to 5 P.M. Clear; ½ in. snow; wind east, very



light; temp. 30° at start, 28° at return. Eight miles on foot. Observers together. Ring-necked Pheasant, 3; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Blue Jay, 7; American Crow, 28; Starling, 9; Meadowlark, 3; Goldfinch, 14; Tree Sparrow, 34; Slate-colored Junco, 11; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Chickadee, 8. Total, 12 species, 120 individuals.—ALFRED O. GROSS, ROE MABIE.

**West Medford, Mass. and Middlesex Fells.**—Dec. 28; 8 A.M. to 1 P.M. Clear; ground thinly covered with snow; wind southwest, moderate. Seven miles on foot. Ring-necked Pheasant, 3; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Flicker, 2; Blue Jay, 19; Crow, 21; Starling, 6; Goldfinch, 5; Tree Sparrow, 3; Junco, 10; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Black-capped Chickadee, 13. Total, 12 species, 87 individuals.—EDMUND and LIDIAN E. BRIDGE.

**Lexington, Mass. (to Lincoln, Concord, Bedford, and back).**—Dec. 26; 8 A.M. to 4 P.M. Low clouds, rain in afternoon; ground bare; wind southwest, light; temp. 36° at departure, 38° at return. Twenty-three miles on foot, alone. Ruffed Grouse, 1; Marsh Hawk, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Flicker, 2; Blue Jay, 5; American Crow, 19; Starling, 16; Evening Grosbeak, 2; Goldfinch, 24; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Chickadee, 38; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 4. Total, 12 species, 115 individuals. Marsh Hawk (male) seen at distance and identified by bluish gray back, wings, and tail; dark bars on tail; and white upper tail coverts.—H. LINCOLN HOUGHTON.

**Wellesley, Mass. (Around Lake Waban, the Outlet and Morse's Pond).**—Dec. 28; 9.30 A.M. to 2.15 P.M. Clear; traces of snow on ground; lake frozen; wind northwest, light to brisk; temp. 28° to 34°. Seven miles on foot. Observers together. Bob-white, 15 (one covey); Downy Woodpecker, 3; Blue Jay, 10; Crow, 5; Starling, 8; Redpoll, 29 (one flock); Goldfinch, 7; Pine Siskin, 5; Tree Sparrow, 13; Slate-colored Junco, 28; White-breasted Nuthatch, 4; Chickadee, 7; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 3. Total, 13 species, 137 individuals.—GORDON B. and HELEN H. WELLMAN.

**Sharon, Mass.**—Dec. 24; 8.30 to 10.30 A.M. and 12 M. to 4 P.M. Cloudy and foggy; ground bare; light west wind; temp. 40°. About 7 miles. Ruffed Grouse, 8; Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 5; Flicker, 2; Blue Jay, 7; Crow, 8; Starling, 14; Goldfinch, 165; Tree Sparrow, 11; Slate-colored Junco, 117; Brown Creeper, 3; Black-capped Chickadee, 25. Total, 12 species, 367 individuals.—MRS. HARRIET U. GOODE, HARRY G. HIGBEE, MANLEY B. TOWNSEND.

**Weston, Mass.**—Dec. 23; 8.15 A.M. to 12.15 P.M., 2.15 to 4.15 P.M. Misty in A.M. and P.M., but bright and sunny at noon; ground chiefly bare, but a little old snow; wind, light; temp. 32° to 42°. Long-eared Owl, 2; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Blue Jay, 5; Crow, 16; Starling, 125; Goldfinch, 30; Pine Siskin, 75; Tree Sparrow, 7; Junco, 17; Brown Creeper, 2; Chickadee, 24. Total, 12 species, 305 individuals. The Owls were quite unusual—seen in a heavy growth of pine, scolded by numerous Chickadees. They were brown, of medium size, and had the markings of the Long-eared on the wing. I could not find them perched.—WARREN F. EATON.

**Holyoke, Mass. (vicinity of Mt. Tom Range).**—Dec. 25; 9 A.M. to 1 P.M., 2 to 4 P.M. Clear; wind north, strong; snow fell during preceding night, leaving small drifts in places; 2 to 3 in. of snow on the level; clouds vanished and wind diminished as day wore on; temp. 24° at start, 32° at return. Eight to 10 miles on foot. Three observers together. Ring-necked Pheasant, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Blue Jay, 15; American Crow, 400 to 500 (largely one flock); Starling, 40 (two flocks); Snow Bunting, 10 to 12 (one flock); Redpoll, 75 (two flocks); Goldfinch, 4 to 5; Tree Sparrow, 6; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Chickadee, 15; Robin, 1. The Robin was one of two observed Dec. 23; 4 Meadowlarks Dec. 21; Pine Siskins have been frequent during the month. Total, 14 species, about 625 individuals.—ALDEN HEALEY, ARTHUR MITCHELL, JOHN L. and AARON C. BAGG.

**Wareham, Mass.**—Dec. 28; 7 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. Fair; ground partly snow-covered;

wind southwest, light; temp. 34° at start. Approximately 6 miles, on foot; by automobile between points. Observers together. Horned Grebe, 2; Black-backed Gull, 6; Herring Gull, 455; American Merganser, 6; Red-breasted Merganser, 29; Black Duck, 158; American Golden-eye, 325; Old Squaw, 4; Bob-white, 7; Ruffed Grouse, 4; Belted Kingfisher, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 3; Northern Flicker, 3; Horned Lark, 30; Blue Jay, 15; Crow, 85; Starling, 2; Meadowlark, 5; Purple Finch, 2; Red Crossbill, 1; Goldfinch, 45; Pine Siskin, 3; Snow Bunting, 2; White-throated Sparrow, 2; Tree Sparrow, 55; Slate-colored Junco, 40; Song Sparrow, 4; Swamp Sparrow, 2; Towhee (male), 1; Myrtle Warbler, 6; Brown Creeper, 1; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Chickadee, 80; Robin, 1. Total, 34 species, 1,387 individuals. The Towhee was also seen on Dec. 21.—DR. WINSOR M. TYLER, C. A. ROBBINS, FRANK ROBBINS.

**Cohasset, Mass. (Jerusalem Road, Atlantic Ave., Sandy Cove).**—Dec. 26; 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. Clear, becoming overcast; ground partly covered with light snow; temp. 25° to 32°. Four miles on foot, alone. Loon, 1; Black-backed Gull, 20; Herring Gull, 250; Red-breasted Merganser, 5; American Golden-eye, 6; Black-crowned Night Heron, 3; Ring-necked Pheasant, 2; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Flicker, 3; Horned Lark (heard, not seen); Blue Jay, 3; American Crow, 20; Starling, 7; Purple Finch, 2; American Goldfinch (heard, not seen); Tree Sparrow, 25; Junco, 10; Song Sparrow, 4; Cedar Waxwing, 55; Myrtle Warbler, 20; Brown Creeper, 1; Chickadee, 25; Robin, 1. Total, 25 species, about 465 individuals. A Screech Owl was heard at 7 A.M. Dec. 27. A Baltimore Oriole was seen in Cohasset Dec. 21, feeding on frozen grapes in an arbor; I watched it from a distance of 3 feet, although it flew a hundred yards without difficulty when first seen. This is of particular interest because I reported another Baltimore Oriole within a mile of this place, in my Christmas Bird Census three years ago, the only two winter Orioles I have ever known. The earlier record was made on Dec. 26 and 31, 1916.—JOHN B. MAY, M.D.

**Somerset and Dighton, Mass. (along Taunton River and Broad Cove).**—Dec. 25; 8.30 A.M. to 12 M. Cloudy; 2 in. ice and snow; wind northeast, strong; temp. 24°. Observations mostly together. Herring Gull, 25; Black Duck, 30; Golden-eye, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Northern Flicker, 4; Blue Jay, 1; Crow, 20; Starling, 40 (single and in small, loose flocks); Meadowlark, 4; Goldfinch, 6; Pine Siskin, 30 (dusky streaks and yellow on wings noted at close range, also notes heard); Tree Sparrow, 1; Slate-colored Junco, 3; Myrtle Warbler, 15; Chickadee, 1. Total, 15 species, about 183 individuals.—F. SEYMOUR HERSEY, CHARLES L. PHILLIPS.

**New Bedford and Dartmouth, Mass.**—Dec. 26; 11.30 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. Fair; 2 in. of snow; wind southwest, very light; temp. 30° at start, 25° at return. About 7½ miles on foot. Observers together. Sharp-shinned Hawk, 5; Barred Owl, 1; Crow, 12; Blue Jay, 15; Flicker, 9; Starling, 40; Meadow Lark, 24; Horned Lark, 60; Purple Finch, 3; Redpoll, 4; Goldfinch, 99; White-throated Sparrow, 2; Tree Sparrow, 37; Junco, 20; Song Sparrow, 10; Brown Creeper, 4; Chickadee, 36; Robin, 21. Total, 18 species, 402 individuals. (We followed fresh tracks of a covey of twelve Bob-white, for about 200 feet through underbrush and scrub oaks, and a little later met a man who had just seen them.)—EDITH F. WALKER, ALICE TERRY.

**Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.**—Dec. 23; 9.45 A.M. to 1.45 P.M. Foggy; patches of snow on ground, thawing; wind east, light; temp. 42°. Four miles or so on foot. Observers together. Loon, 1; Herring Gull, 3; Duck, 1 (unidentified); Bob-white, 8; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Flicker, 4; Horned Larks, 3; Blue Jay, 5; Crow, 8; Meadowlark, 8; Goldfinch, 1; Tree Sparrow, 3; Junco, 2; Song Sparrow, 1; Fox Sparrow, 1; Myrtle Warbler, 16; Mockingbird, 1; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 3; Chickadee, 9. Total, 19 species, 80 individuals. Heard Red Crossbills at several points. A flock of about 60 is wintering here. The Fox Sparrow had been seen earlier in the month. The Mockingbird appears to be the same one that has been here for three years. A flock of 13 Night



Hérons was seen about dusk Dec. 21.—MONA WILLOUGHBY WORDEN, CHARLOTTE V. MADEIROS.

**East Providence, R. I.**—Dec. 25; 10 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. Fair; 3 in. snow on ground had fallen during preceding night, damp snow clung to branches. Six Corners to Watchemoquet Square, walking; trolley for 6 miles, along Providence River and Narragansett Bay to Barrington; walking through Barrington swamp to beach, along beach to Rumstick Point, and back to Barrington by road. Seven miles walking. Herring Gull, 150 (est.); Golden-eye, 18; Old-squaw, 3; other ducks unidentified, 60 (est.); Mourning Dove, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Northern Flicker, 4; Blue Jay, 4; American Crow, 17; Starling, 30; Bronzed Grackle, 1; Pine Siskin, 2; Finches unidentified, 15; Tree Sparrow, 175 (est.); Slate-colored Junco, 40 (est.); Myrtle Warbler, 12; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Chickadee, 17. Total, 16 species, 550 individuals (est.).—HENRY E. CHILDS.

**Providence and East Providence, R. I.**—Dec. 25; 9.30 A.M. to 2 P.M. Cloudy, followed by clear; snow on the ground; wind northwest, fairly strong; temp. 25°. Herring Gull, 15; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Flicker, 2; Blue Jay, 5; Crow, 10; Goldfinch, 7; Tree Sparrow, 20; Junco, 30; Song Sparrow, 6; Brown Creeper, 2; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Chickadee, 50. Total, 12 species, 150 individuals.—JOHN W. RUSSELL.

**Warwick, R. I.**—Dec. 25; 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Cloudy, clearing at noon; 6 in. snow, all vegetation buried; wind northeast, fresh; temp. 24° at start, 26° at return. Eight miles on foot. Herring Gull, 28; Scaup, 7; Screech Owl, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Red-headed Woodpecker (wintering), 1; Flicker, 3; Blue Jay, 17; American Crow, 18; Starling, 20; Goldfinch, 72; Pine Siskin, 2; Tree Sparrow, 26; Field Sparrow, 1; Junco, 8; Song Sparrow, 5; Myrtle Warbler, 17; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Chickadee, 35; Robin, 5. Total, 20 species, 278 individuals.—HARRY S. HATHAWAY.

**South Windsor, Conn.**—Dec. 25; 9 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. Clear all day; an inch of snow fell previous night; wind northwest, light; temp. 25° to 29°. About 15-mile tramp; several miles beside Connecticut River, north of Hartford; in the meadowland and marshes parallel to it; then in the woodland on the higher ground. Observers together. Herring Gull, 4; Merganser, 16; Black Duck, 1; Ring-neck Pheasant, 2 (pair); Goshawk, 1; Red-shouldered Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Screech Owl, 2; Hairy Woodpecker, 4; Downy Woodpecker, 16 (unusually plentiful); Flicker, 1; Prairie Horned Lark, 60+ (two flocks); Blue Jay, 3; Crow, 150+; Starling, 100+; Meadowlark, 4; Purple Finch, 7; Goldfinch, 100+; Tree Sparrow, 200+; Song Sparrow, 20+; Brown Creeper, 2; White-breasted Nuthatch, 6; Chickadee, 150+. Total, 23 species, 851+ individuals. Great Horned Owl (pair), Barred Owl, Golden-eye Duck, Northern Shrike, and Pileated Woodpecker seen within last few days, but could not find today.—C. W. VIBERT, GEO. T. GRISWOLD.

**Hartford, Conn.**—Dec. 25; 9.30 A.M. to 12 M. Clear; ground snow-covered; wind west, strong; temp. 26°. Ruffed Grouse, 1; Barred Owl, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 3; Blue Jay, 16; Crow, 22; Starling, 24; Redpoll, 16; Goldfinch, 18; Slate-colored Junco, 28; White-breasted Nuthatch, 5; Chickadee, 34; Robin, 1. Total, 13 species, 171 individuals.—CLIFFORD M. CASE.

**Hartford, Conn. (from Hartford north along the Connecticut River as far as the Farmington River).**—Dec. 25. Clear; ice in river; temp. between 30° and 28°. Herring Gull, 2; American Merganser, 50; Red-shouldered Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 3; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Flicker, 2; Blue Jay, 6; Crow, 11; Starling, 200; Purple Finch, 4; Redpoll, 15; Goldfinch, 50; Pine Siskin, 15; White-throated Sparrow, 4; Tree Sparrow, 14; Junco, 15; Song Sparrow, 5; Brown Creeper, 9; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Black-capped Chickadee, 9; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 2. Total, 22 species, 421 individuals.—ALBERT PINKUS.

**West Hartford, Conn.**—Dec. 28; 7 to 11 A.M., 1 to 5 P.M. Clear to partly cloudy; light snow on ground; wind northwest, still to moderate; temp. 32° at start, 30° at return.

Twelve miles on foot. Observers together. Hungarian Partridge, 10 (two coveys); Sparrow Hawk, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 8; Blue Jay, 10; Crow, 2,400; Starling, 235; Redpoll, 10; Goldfinch, 20; Tree Sparrow, 6; Junco, 75; Song Sparrow, 2; White-breasted Nuthatch, 8; Black-capped Chickadee, 17. Total, 14 species, about 2,766 individuals. Dec. 21, observed on bank of Connecticut River, in East Hartford, two Swamp Sparrows; was within less than ten feet of them. They were roosting under upturned tree roots.—PAUL H. and EDWIN H. MUNGER.

**Bristol, Conn.** (Northwest section, included by Farmington, Jerome and Burlington Avenues).—Dec. 25; 8 A.M. to 3.30 P.M. Clear; 3 in. fresh snow; wind northwest, brisk; temp. 18° at start, 23° at return. Ten miles on foot. Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Blue Jay, 5; Crow, 8; Starling, 580+; Tree Sparrow, 67; Junco, 13; White-breasted Nuthatch, 3; Chickadee, 4. Total, 9 species, 682 individuals.—FRANK BRUEN, ELBERT E. SMITH.

**Madison, Conn.**—Dec. 27; 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. Cloudy; 2 in. snow; wind variable, light; temp. 36° at start, 38° at return. Herring Gull, 2; Black Duck, 18; Bob-white, 9; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 3; Red-shouldered Hawk, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Horned Lark, 35; Blue Jay, 3; Crow, 19; Starling, 130; Meadowlark, 30; Goldfinch, 17; Pine Siskin, 70; Tree Sparrow, 13; Junco, 8; Song Sparrow, 2; Black-capped Chickadee, 7. Total, 18 species, 370 individuals.—FRANKLIN FARREL III, GEORGE E. WOODBINE.

**New London, Conn.**—Dec. 26; 7.30 A.M. to 3.45 P.M. Clear; 2 in. snow; almost no wind at first, later light southwest; temp. 16° at start. Fifteen-mile walk. Herring Gull, 165; Ring-billed Gull, 6; Black Duck, 3; Scaup sp. 30; Golden-eye, 17; Bufflehead, 5; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 3; Flicker, 2; Blue Jay, 38; Meadowlark, 3; Crow, 13; Goldfinch, 7; Pine Siskin, 100; Junco, 15; Song Sparrow, 1; Tree Sparrow, 17; Myrtle Warbler, 5; Brown Creeper, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 8; Chickadee, 36. Total, 23 species, 491 individuals. Saw 11 Evening Grosbeaks Dec. 24.—FRANCES MINER GRAVES.

**New Haven, Conn.**—Dec. 28; time, 4½ hours; Hamden and North Haven, traveling southeast, A.M. New Haven Harbor, P.M. Clear; remnants of light snowfall from the 24th on ground; wind west, light; temp. about 35°. Herring Gull, 1,000; Black Duck, 1; Golden-eye, 150; Ruffed Grouse, 2; Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Flicker, 1; Blue Jay, 6; Crow, 4; Red-winged Blackbird, 25; Meadowlark, 1; Grackle, 75; Goldfinch, 75; Pine Siskin, 20; White-throated Sparrow, 5; Tree Sparrow, 16; Junco, 6; Song Sparrow, 1; Myrtle Warbler, 30; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Chickadee, 50. Total, 21 species, about 1,500 individuals. (All larger numbers are approximate.) The Flicker, Red-winged Blackbird, and Grackle were observed at close range, under very favorable circumstances.—RICHARD ECKLES HARRISON, JOHN BARLOW DERBY.

**Birdcraft Sanctuary to Fairfield Beach, Conn.**—Dec. 25; sunrise to sunset. Fair; 3 in. snow on ground; wind northwest, strong; temp. 22°. Herring Gull, 90; Red-breasted Merganser, 3; Black Duck, 3; Greater Scaup, 30; Golden-eye, 20; Bufflehead, 4; Old Squaw, 25; White-winged Scoter, 35; Black-crowned Night Heron, 6; Pheasant, 9; Sparrow Hawk, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 3; Flicker, 1; Blue Jay, 5; Crow, 7; Starling, 35; Purple Finch, 3; Goldfinch, 12; White-throated Sparrow, 6; Tree Sparrow, 11; Junco, 15; Song Sparrow, 5; Myrtle Warbler, 7; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Chickadee, 4. Total, 26 species, 345 individuals.—FRANK NORAK. (Warden, Birdcraft Sanctuary.)

**Norwalk, Conn.**—Dec. 26; 9 A.M. to 1.30 P.M., 2.45 to 4.40 P.M. Partly cloudy to cloudy; 2 in. snow; wind west, light; temp. 20° at start, 34° at return. Herring Gull, 26; American Merganser, 3; Red-breasted Merganser, 2; Black Duck, 2; Scaup Duck, 5; Golden-eye, 2; Bufflehead, 13; White-winged Scoter, 19; Surf Scoter, 4; Marsh Hawk, 1; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Cooper's Hawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Red-shouldered Hawk, 2; Sparrow Hawk, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 9; Horned Lark, 3; Blue Jay, 22;



Crow, 27; Starling, 52; Rusty Blackbird, 6; Purple Finch, 4; Tree Sparrow, 24; Junco, 6; Song Sparrow, 15; Swamp Sparrow, 1; Brown Creeper, 2; White-breasted Nuthatch, 4; Chickadee, 22. Total, 29 species, 288 individuals. The Swamp Sparrow and Rusty Blackbirds were both examined through ordinary opera glasses, both in good light, the Swamp Sparrow from 12 feet, and the Blackbirds, feeding on the ground in an open field, from 50 feet. Pine Siskins were observed Dec. 24, and Evening Grosbeaks have been reported from this locality since Dec. 20. One was seen by Mrs. W. K. Harrington this morning, but I reached the place too late to include it in my list.—ARETAS A. SAUNDERS.

**Albany, N. Y. (west of city).**—Dec. 21; 8.30 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. Very light snow nearly all day; 2 in. snow; wind south, light; temp. 16° at start, 22° at return. Ten miles on foot. Sparrow Hawk, 2; Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Blue Jay, 7; Crow, 150; Starling, 76; Redpoll, 22; Goldfinch, 6; Tree Sparrow, 130; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Chickadee, 21. Total, 11 species, 420 individuals.—CLARENCE HOUGHTON.

**Schenectady, N. Y. (Woodlawn and Central Park).**—Dec. 28; 9 A.M. to 2 P.M. Clear; ground covered with snow; wind north, brisk; temp. 30°. Distance covered, about 8 miles. Ruffed Grouse, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Blue Jay, 2; Crow, 10; Starling, 9; Tree Sparrow, 45; Song Sparrow, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 3; Chickadee, 10. Total, 9 species, 83 individuals.—WALTER PHILO.

**Stuyvesant Falls, N. Y. (to Sunnysides, and Rossman's, and back along banks of the Kinderhook Creek).**—Dec. 26; 11 A.M. to 5.30 P.M. Cloudy; 3 in. snow; wind south, rather strong; temp. 26° to 38°. About 8 miles on foot. Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Screech Owl, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 4; Crow, 39; Starling, 22; Junco, 37; Song Sparrow, 2; White-breasted Nuthatch, 4; Chickadee, 17. Total, 9 species, 127 individuals.—HENRY S. SHARPE.

**Fort Plain, N. Y.**—Dec. 28; 10 A.M. to 2 P.M., 3 to 5 P.M. Partly cloudy in forenoon, fair in afternoon; frequent severe snow flurries in forenoon; 6 in. snow; wind northwest, strong; temp. 30° at start, 20° at return. Route, Creek Valleys, wooded ravines, woods, open fields, Erie Canal towpath and vicinity of the Mohawk River. About 10 miles on foot. Black Duck, 2; Ring-necked Pheasant, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 4; Blue Jay, 2; American Crow, 9; Rusty Blackbird, 25 (one flock); Redpoll, 4; Tree Sparrow, 23; Song Sparrow, 1; Black-capped Chickadee, 13. Total, 10 species, 84 individuals. On Dec. 26 a Northern Shrike was observed devouring a Tree Sparrow.—DOUGLAS AYRES, JR.

**Marcellus, N. Y.**—Dec. 26; 8.45 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. Cloudy; 4 in. snow; wind south, light; temp. 29° at start, 38° at return. Twelve miles on foot. Fields, wood-lots, and cedar swamp. Blue Jay, 1 (heard several more in swamp but could not locate them); Pheasant, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 1; American Crow, 18; Tree Sparrow, 36+ (three flocks and one lone individual); White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Chickadee, 12. Total, 7 species, about 71 individuals.—NEIL HOTCHKISS.

**Syracuse, N. Y.**—Dec. 27; 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Cloudy; ground covered with snow; temp. 34°. Route, Liverpool and Onondaga Lake region. Ring-necked Pheasant, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 2; American Crow, 5; Tree Sparrow, 50; Song Sparrow, 4; Swamp Sparrow, 1; Brown Creeper, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 3; Chickadee, 17. Total, 9 species, 84 individuals.—NETTIE M. SADLER.

**Geneva, N. Y. (City, Pre-emption Road Swamp, shore of Lake).**—Dec. 22; 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. Bright day; 3 in. snow; no wind; temp. 30°. Horned Grebe, 1; Red-headed Duck, 1,500+; Canvasback Duck, 45+; Scaup, 2,000+; Golden-eye, 4; Ruffed Grouse, 1; Ring-necked Pheasant, 15; Great Horned Owl, 2; Hairy Woodpecker, 3; Downy Woodpecker, 12; Northern Flicker, 1; Blue Jay, 1; American Crow, 3,000+; Pine Grosbeak, 1; White-winged Crossbill, 3; Redpoll, 7; Goldfinch, 9; Tree Sparrow, 71; Junco, 10; Song Sparrow, 4; Swamp Sparrow, 1; Brown Creeper, 7; White-breasted Nuthatch, 19; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Black-capped Chickadee, 101; Golden-crowned

Kinglet, 11; Robin, 1. Total, 27 species, 6,831+ individuals.—OTTO McCREARY, MRS. H. H. HENDERSON, DR. C. C. LYTLE, W. W. GRANT.

Geneva, N. Y. (to Flint Creek, Algerine Swamp, Pine Plains, and Lake Shore to Dresden).—Dec. 28; 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. Snow flurries in morning, fair for most of the day; wind northwest; temp. about 20°. Observers scattered. Horned Grebe, 3; Loon, 1; Herring Gull, 12; Ring-billed Gull, 1; American Merganser, 3; Redhead, about 9,000; Canvasback, 500; Scaup, 400; American Golden-eye, 32; Bufflehead, 4; Old-squaw, 3; Ring-necked Pheasant, 20; Sharp-shinned (?) Hawk, 1; Great Horned Owl, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 7; Downy Woodpecker, 16; Crow, 1,200; Purple Finch, 1; Redpoll, 200; Goldfinch, 12; Pine Siskin, 2; Tree Sparrow, 49; Junco, 1; Song Sparrow, 4; Swamp Sparrow, 1; Winter Wren, 1; Brown Creeper, 5; White-breasted Nuthatch, 23; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Black-cap Chickadee, 88; Brown-cap Chickadee, 3; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 7; Robin, 1. The Brown-cap Chickadees were of such a dusky hue that they evidently belong to the race recently named *nigricans* by Dr. Townsend. Total, 33 species, about 11,603 individuals.—W. W. GRANT, E. T. EMMONS, MRS. H. H. HENDERSON, RICHARD CHASE, GLENN GRANT, WILLIAM LYTLE, DR. C. C. LYTLE, WILLIAM EDDY, E. H. EATON.

Rochester, N. Y. (Cobb's Hill, Highland Avenue, Pinnacle Hill, Highland Park and Port of Rochester).—Dec. 22; 7.30 A.M. to 2.30 P.M. Clear; 6 in. snow; wind northeast, light; temp 26° at start, 47° at finish. Eight miles on foot. Observers working mostly together. Herring Gull, 500+; Ring-billed Gull, 200+; Merganser, 75+; Ring-necked Pheasant, 12; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Red-headed Woodpecker, 4; Crow, 28; Pine Siskin, 5; Tree Sparrow, 5; Slate-colored Junco, 21; Song Sparrow, 2; Cedar Waxwing, 2; Migrant Shrike, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 4; Black-capped Chickadee, 33. Total, 16 species, 895+ individuals.—GORDON M. MEADE, RICHARD M. CHASE.

Rochester, N. Y. (Bushnell's Basin and vicinity).—Dec. 28; 9.30 A.M. to 3.30 P.M. Cloudy, with snow flurries in the forenoon, clear in the afternoon; 4 in. snow; wind north, strong; temp. 24° at start, 16° at return. Eight miles on foot. Ruffed Grouse, 2; Hairy Woodpecker, 4; Downy Woodpecker, 2; American Crow, 60; Lesser Redpoll, 30; Tree Sparrow, 15; Slate-colored Junco, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 10; Chickadee, 20. Total, 9 species, about 144 individuals.—OSCAR F. SCHAEFER.

Rochester, N. Y. (Genesee Valley and Highland Parks, Cobbs Hill and Port of Rochester).—Dec. 22; 7.30 A.M. to 5 P.M. Fair; about 4 in. snow on ground; wind south-east, 10 miles per hour; temp. 18° to 35°. Loon, 3; Herring Gull, 400; Ring-billed Gull, 300; American Merganser, 15; Red-breasted Merganser, 2; Golden-eye, 13; Pheasant, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Crow, 5; Bronzed Grackle, 1; Pine Siskin, 5; Tree Sparrow, 20; Slate-colored Junco, 3; Song Sparrow, 1; Brown Creeper, 1; Chickadee, 20; Labrador Brown-cap Chickadee, 1. Total, 17 species, 793 individuals. The Labrador Brown-cap Chickadee (*P. h. nigricans*) was first seen by both observers on Nov. 6, two birds, and the same two again on the 8th, with one seen on six dates since. The brown on the sides very easily separates it from our common Chickadee, while the mouse-colored cap divides it from the Acadian which we had abundant chance to study in the winter of 1913-14. Its notes, too, are very different from the others, there being only three, *Chickadee-dee*.—WM. L. G. EDSON, R. E. HORSEY.

Rochester, N. Y. (Rochester to Float Bridge to West Webster, to Lake Ontario, to Durand Eastman Park, to Rochester).—Dec. 23. Partly cloudy; several in. snow; no wind; temp. 23° at start, 37° at return. Distance 16 miles, 13 on foot. Herring Gull, 9; Scaup, 3; Ring-necked Pheasant, 3; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 4; Red-headed Woodpecker, 1; Redpoll, 9; Tree Sparrow, 185 (five flocks); Crow, 12; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Chickadee, 10. Total, 11 species, 239 individuals (approximately).—W. GORDON ZEEVELD.



**Hamburg, N. Y.**—Dec. 28; 8.30 A.M. to 1.30 P.M. Cloudy, although clear late in the afternoon; ground lightly covered with snow in the open, about 4 in. snow in woods; wind mostly northwest, light; temp. 23° at start, 25° at return. About 8 miles on foot through two large wood-lots, one extensive hardwood swamp, and intervening farm land. Barred Owl, 2 (one in a hole, the other in a clump of hemlocks); Screech Owl, 1 (heard at dusk); Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 8; Blue Jay, 2; Crow, 12; White-winged Crossbill, flock of 14; Pine Siskin, flock of 35; Snowflake, a large flock, estimated at 500; Tree Sparrow, 24 (one singing!); Brown Creeper, 3; White-breasted Nuthatch, 6; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Chickadee, 22; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 1. Total, 15 species, about 633 individuals. The White-winged Crossbills were observed at close range as they worked in various hemlock trees; several were rosy males. The crossed tips of the mandibles and white on wings noted.—THOMAS L. BOURNE.

**Hall, N. Y.**—Dec. 26; 9 A.M. to 3.30 P.M. Very cloudy; 4 in. snow; wind south, light; temp. 20° at start, 34° at finish. Distance covered 12 miles on foot east and west from Hall, inland. Observer alone. English Ring-necked Pheasant, 24; Hairy Woodpecker, 5; Downy Woodpecker, 7; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 2; Crow, 150; Redpoll, 3; Tree Sparrow, 15; White-breasted Nuthatch, 7; Chickadee, 10; Robin, 1. Total, 10 species, 224 individuals. The Red-bellied Woodpeckers have been regular visitors for several years at the feeding station, with the exception of the winter of 1917.—H. A. SUTHERLAND.

**Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., N. Y.**—Dec. 25; 9 A.M. to 12 M., 3 to 4 P.M. Clear; ground snow-covered; wind north, strong to moderate; temp. 17° to 21°. Area covered, about 125 acres. Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Barred Owl, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Blue Jay, 3; Crow, 3; Junco, 14; White-throated Sparrow, 1; Tree Sparrow, 6; Brown Creeper, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 3; Chickadee, 10. Total, 11 species, 46 individuals. Also seen during the week: Sparrow Hawk, 2; Redpoll, 22; Purple Finch, 1; Robin, 1; Starling, 75; Hairy Woodpecker, 1.—MAUNSELL S. CROSBY.

**Cortland, N. Y. (to Gracie Swamp and back, via the Marl Ponds).**—Dec. 23; 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. Mostly clear; ponds frozen over; wind southeast, very light; temp. 16° at start, 30° at return. Fourteen miles on foot. Ruffed Grouse, 2; Hairy Woodpecker, 5; Downy Woodpecker, 4; Blue Jay, 7; American Crow, 600; Starling, 350 (one flock); Tree Sparrow, 2; Northern Shrike, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 15 (much more common than usual); Chickadee, 37; Robin, 2. Total, 11 species, 1,024 individuals. A Red-headed Woodpecker was seen the previous day. Nov. 28, White-winged Crossbills appeared in this locality, but have not been observed since Dec. 12. On Dec. 14 I identified positively an American Hawk Owl.—HAROLD H. AXTELL.

**Yonkers, N. Y.**—Dec. 25; 10 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. Clear; 2 in. snow; wind north; temp. 19° to 30°. Herring Gull, 1; Hawk, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Blue Jay, 2; Crow, 4; Goldfinch, 1; White-throated Sparrow, 4; Tree Sparrow, 25; Slate-colored Junco, 5; Song Sparrow, 29; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Black-capped Chickadee, 8. Total, 12 species, 83 individuals.—CHARLES and WILLIAM MERRITT.

**New York City (Jerome Reservoir, Van Cortlandt Park, Bronx Park, and Clason Point).**—Dec. 22; 8.45 A.M. to 4.20 P.M. Cloudy in morning, clear in afternoon; 2 in. snow on ground; wind north, very light; temp. 30° to 36°. About 10 miles on foot. Observers in two parties until 10 A.M. Herring Gull, 2,100; Merganser, 11; Black Duck, 5; Scaup Duck, 32; over 200 ducks on the Sound too far out to identify; Black-crowned Night Heron, 60 (the Bronx Park colony); Killdeer, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 4; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Kingfisher, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 15; Blue Jay, 15; Crow, 25; Starling, 550; Red-winged Blackbird, 8; Bronzed (?) Grackle, 1; Purple Finch, 1; Goldfinch, 6; Pine Siskin, 4; White-throated Sparrow, 65; Tree Sparrow, 75; Field Sparrow, 10; Slate-colored Junco, 45; Song Sparrow, 48; Brown Creeper, 8; White-breasted Nuthatch, 16; Black-capped Chickadee, 44; Robin, 2. Total, 28 species, over

3,100 individuals. Before meeting the rest of the party, the Messrs. Pell saw a bird in the Van Cortlandt Swamp which Morris Pell later identified as an Orange-crowned Warbler. He had three-power glasses, and was able to approach to within 8 feet of the bird. He had seen this species before, in the winter of 1916-17.—EDWARD G. NICHOLS, L. NELSON NICHOLS, S. MORRIS PELL, WALDEN PELL II.

**New York City (Ramble, Central Park).**—Dec. 25; 8.30 to 10.10 A.M. Clear; ground snow-covered; wind north, light; temp. 24° at start. Herring Gull, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Starling, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Black-cap Chickadee, 2. Total, 5 species, 7 individuals. Simpson Street subway station to Clason Point, Castle Hill and Unionport. 2.50 to 5.30 P.M. Clear; snow melted in places, bays open; wind north, brisk. Herring Gull, 2,000; Black Duck, 6; Scaup, 50; Red-tailed Hawk, 3; Starling, 400, mostly in one flock; Vesper Sparrow, 1; Tree Sparrow, 40 (flock); Song Sparrow, 11; Black-cap Chickadee, 1. Total, 9 species, about 2,500 individuals. The Vesper Sparrow was seen in the road (Sound View Avenue). It spent part of the time squatting upon the pavements between the trolley tracks, and eventually disappeared over a fence into a truck garden.—GEORGE E. HIX.

**New York City (Central Park).**—Dec. 23; 8.30 to 10.20 A.M., 12.30 to 4.50 P.M. Clear, cloudy in afternoon; light snow on ground; no wind. I covered the entire Park, 59th to 110th Streets. Herring Gull, 6; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 3; Starling, 112; White-throated Sparrow, 1; Fox Sparrow, 1; Brown Thrasher, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Black-capped Chickadee, 50. Total, 9 species, 132 individuals.—BERNARD TREAD.

**Sands Point, Long Island, N. Y.**—Dec. 28; 8.30 A.M. to 5.10 P.M. (no observations between 1.30 and 3 P.M.). Clear in forenoon, cloudy in afternoon; ground partly snow-covered; wind southwest, moderately strong; temp. 40°. Eight miles on foot. Observers together. Herring Gull, 300; Mallard, 1; Red-shouldered (?) Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Screech Owl, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 4; Flicker, 1; Crow, 60; Starling, 120; Meadowlark, 7; Goldfinch, 1; Pine Siskin, 5; Tree Sparrow, 12; Slate-colored Junco, 4; Song Sparrow, 1; Myrtle Warbler, 4; Black-capped Chickadee, 3; Hermit Thrush, 1; Total, 18 species, about 528 individuals. The Mallard was flying over creek, turned when near us. Could easily see large duck with white under wings, grey back, green head and white ring around neck. Dec. 27. Kingfisher, 1; White-throated Sparrow, 4; Robin, 1.—LOUISE B. LAIDLAW, LAIDLAW WILLIAMS.

**St. James, Long Island, N. Y.**—Dec. 22; 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Overcast in morning, clearing in afternoon; several inches of thawing snow on ground; wind northeast and brisk in forenoon, none in afternoon; temp. 34° at start, 40° at end. Herring Gull, 100; Black Duck, 50; American Golden-eye, 15; Old-squaw, 2; White-winged Scoter, 25; Kingfisher, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Flicker, heard; Blue Jay, 1; Crow, 50; Starling, 20; Tree Sparrow, 25; Junco, 35; Song Sparrow, 8; Myrtle Warbler, 12; (Wood Thrush or) Hermit Thrush, 1; Robin, 2. Total, 17 species, 349 individuals. A covey of Bob-white observed, but not counted, some days ago by another person.—JAMES W. LANE, JR.

**Hempstead, Long Island, N. Y.**—Dec. 25; 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. Clear; about 6 in. drifted snow; wind northwest; temp. about 30°. Bob-white, 1; Cooper's Hawk, 1; Red-shouldered Hawk, 1; Long-eared (?) Owl, 1; Horned Lark, 57; Blue Jay, 2; Crow, 221; Starling, 110+; Cowbird, 37 (one flock); Red Crossbill, 12; Goldfinch, 12; Pine Siskin, 1; White-throated Sparrow, 1; Tree Sparrow, 12; Slate-colored Junco, 156; Song Sparrow, 7; Brown Creeper, 2; Chickadee, 6. Total, 18 species, 640 individuals. The Cowbirds, Red Crossbills and Goldfinches were all in one flock, feeding on weed-stalks that projected above the snow. Was able several times to approach quite close and note the bronze heads of the male Cowbirds. Females and immatures made up about half of this group. Also had an opportunity to closely observe the Crossbills and positively identify. The Cooper's Hawk kept in the vicinity of the flock and often would scare them up and then strike



among them. Dec. 21, saw a Northern Shrike and a flock of 8 Pine Siskins at Valley Stream.—THEODORE G. ROEHNER.

**Long Beach, Nassau Co., Long Island, N. Y.**—Dec. 21; 10 A.M. to 4.10 P.M. Mostly cloudy; ground mostly snow-covered; wind northeast, moderate; temp. 29° at 2 P.M. Eleven miles on foot. Observers together. Horned Grebe, 2; Black-backed Gull, 8; Herring Gull, 250; Red-breasted Merganser, 15; Black Duck, several hundred; Scaup sp., 200; Golden-eye, several; Old-squaw, 18; White-winged Scoter, 25; Surf Scoter, 25; Canada Goose, flock of 10; Marsh Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 2; Horned Lark, 75; Crow several; Starling, 30; Snow Bunting, flock of 250; Lapland Longspur, 2; Ipswich Sparrow, 11; Savannah Sparrow, 3 (well seen in company with Ipswich); Song Sparrow, 4. Total, 21 species, about 1,500 individuals.—W. L. SCLATER, E. R. P. JANVRIN, D. P. GILMORE, C. H. ROGERS.

**Long Beach, Long Island, N. Y.**—Dec. 27. An overcast moderating day, with thick haze off shore; a low broken swell on the ocean and quiet surf; much remaining shallow snow; wind southwest, light; temp. 33° to 38°. Horned Grebe, 30 or more, largest group 5; Black-backed Gull, many adult and immature; Herring Gull, thousands; Ring-billed Gull, 1; Red-breasted Merganser, a pair; Black Duck, many in "rafts" off shore, mostly far out, few on the wing; Greater Scaup, 2; Lesser Scaup (?) a flock of 11 small-appearing birds from the meadow creeks were doubtless this; Old-squaw, common, largest group 12; White-winged Scoter, flocks of 12, 6 and 3; Marsh Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Horned Lark, 3 together and 1; Prairie Horned Lark (?) 2 together, determination not quite satisfactory; Crow, common; Starling, flock of about 200, and a few in the town; Pine Siskin, flock of 6, and 1; Snow Bunting, flock of perhaps more than 1,000; Lapland Longspur, 1 with the preceding; Ipswich Sparrow, 2; Tree Sparrow, small flock; Song Sparrow, 7; Myrtle Warbler, locally numerous in tracts of bayberry. Total 21 species + 2 (?), several thousand individuals.—E. P. BICKNELL.

**Massapequa, Long Island, N. Y. (and vicinity).**—Dec. 27; 10.30 A.M. to 8 P.M. Cloudy; wind southwest, light; temp. 30° to 35°. Black-backed Gull, 2; Herring Gull, 500+; American Merganser, 2; Black Duck, 250+; Scaup Duck, 400+ (doubtless the Greater Scaup as that species only was killed there on Dec. 29); Canada Goose, 150+; Great Blue Heron, 1; Black-crowned Night Heron, 1; Marsh Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Blue Jay, 12; American Crow, 20; Fish Crow, 15; Starling, 14; Meadowlark, 17; American Goldfinch, 8; Pine Siskin, 5; Tree Sparrow, 8; Slate-colored Junco, 16; Song Sparrow, 9; Myrtle Warbler, 23; Brown Creeper, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Black-capped Chickadee, 19. Total, 25 species, 1,480+ individuals. On Dec. 29, 2 Flickers were observed. Large numbers of Black Duck, Canada Geese, Herring Gulls, and unidentified ducks were observed in Great South Bay, about 400 to 500 yards off shore.—ALEX. B. KLOTS, CLEMENT P. COBB.

**Mastic, Long Island, N. Y.**—Dec. 28; all day. Clear; patches of snow and bare ground; wind northwest, moderate; temp. 30° sunrise, 38° sunset. About a 2-mile radius from farm buildings, garden and orchard, including deciduous and pitch pine woods, brushy pastures, bordering salt marshes and bay (frozen, with strip of open water along shore), open heads of fresh-water creeks. Observers together. Black-backed Gull, 10; Herring Gull, 40; American Merganser, 25; Black Duck, 110; Golden-eye Duck, 25; White-winged Scoter, 1; Great Blue Heron, 4 (separate); Wilson's Snipe, 1; Bob-white, 7 (tracks of several other covies); Red-tail Hawk, 2; Bald Eagle, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Horned Owl, 3; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Flicker, 1; Blue Jay, 20; American Crow, 35; Starling, 110; Meadowlark, 10; Cowbird, 1; Goldfinch, 10; Pine Siskin, 1; Tree Sparrow, 15; Junco, 4; Song Sparrow, 5; Myrtle Warbler, 180; White-breasted Nuthatch, 6; Chickadee, 15. Total, 28 species, 645 individuals. Wilson's Snipe put up from wooded brushy head of creek with characteristic note; Cowbird perched in tree-top with Starlings, comparative size, details of shape, and diagnostic flight noted.—C. F., W. F. and J. T. NICHOLS.

**East Marion, Long Island, N. Y.**—Dec. 26; 9.30 A.M. to 3.30 P.M. Sunny in forenoon, cloudy in afternoon; ground partly covered with light snow; wind southwest, light; temp. 26° at start, 33° at return. About 4 miles on foot, along bay shore and woods roads. Horned Grebe, 3; Black-backed Gull, 1; Herring Gull, 50; Scaup, 200+; American Golden-eye, 12; Old-squaw, 5; White-winged Scoter, 1; distant raft of ducks composed largely of Surf Scoters, 50; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Horned Lark, 17; Blue Jay, 2; Crow, 80+; Redpoll, 18 (some of flock at times almost within reaching distance, and all markings visible both with and without field glasses); American Goldfinch, 8; Tree Sparrow, 3; Slate-colored Junco, 9; Song Sparrow, 16; Myrtle Warbler, 30; Black-capped Chickadee, 5. Total, 19 species, about 511 individuals. Two White-winged Crossbills were seen Dec. 3 and 4.—MABEL R. WIGGINS.

**Orient, Long Island, N. Y.**—Dec. 28; 6 A.M. to dark. Clear; ground mostly bare, pond and swamps mostly frozen; wind west, light to fresh; temp. 27° to 35°. Holboell's Grebe, 1; Horned Grebe, 24; Loon, 30; Great Black-backed Gull, 1; Herring Gull, 350; American Merganser, 2; Red-breasted Merganser, 150; Mallard, 7 (6 males); Black Duck, 70; Greater Scaup Duck, 300; Golden-eyed Duck, 11; Bufflehead, 100; Old-squaw, 250; White-winged Scoter, 1,000; Surf Scoter, 25; Canada Goose, 1 (associating with a flock of Gulls); King Rail, 1; Virginia Rail, 1 (4 others taken within a week); Wilson's Snipe, 1; Marsh Hawk, 2; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Cooper's Hawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 2; Red-shouldered Hawk, 1; Screech Owl, 1; Kingfisher, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Flicker, 4; Horned Lark, 400; Crow, 100; Starling, 150; Meadowlark, 5 (one singing); Goldfinch, 10; Pine Siskin, 35; Snow Bunting, 300; Tree Sparrow, 60; Junco, 30; Song Sparrow, 75; Fox Sparrow, 1; Myrtle Warbler, 65; Catbird, 1; Chickadee, 38; Robin, 150 (one flock). Total, 43 species, 3,760 individuals. Both Red- and White-winged Crossbills and a Ruby-crowned Kinglet have been recorded within a few days.—ROY LATHAM.

**Greenport, Long Island, N. Y.** (across Gardiner's Bay to Gardiner's Island and return).—Dec. 21; 8 A.M. to 3.30 P.M. Overcast at start; snowing from 8.30 A.M. to 1.30 P.M., then partially clearing; ground snow-covered, marshes and ponds mostly frozen; wind northeast, light; temp. 28° to 20°. Observers together. Horned Grebe, 8; Loon, 4; Great Black-backed Gull, 4; Herring Gull, 25; American Merganser, 22; Red-breasted Merganser, 25; Mallard, 1; Black Duck, 100; Baldpate, 23; Golden-eye, 50; Old-squaw, 200; White-winged Scoter, 400; Surf Scoter, 250; Canada Goose, 70; Brant, 3; Great Blue Heron, 1; Black-crowned Night Heron, 2 (excellent view); Pheasant, 10; Marsh Hawk, 1; Hawk (Red-tail or Rough-leg), 1; Short-eared Owl, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Flicker, 3; Blue Jay, 1; Crow, 10; Starling, 50; Meadowlark, 2; Tree Sparrow, 12; Song Sparrow, 10; Tree Swallow, 1 (an anomalous sight in a winter snow-storm; bird well seen, the green in the back made out even through the snow and bad light); Myrtle Warbler, 10; Chickadee, 3. Total, 32 species, 1,304 individuals. The snowstorm responsible for the few land birds noted, and the recent cold wave for the comparative scarcity of birds in general. Hawks, once remarkably abundant in winter, are now systematically trapped and shot.—LORD WILLIAM PERCY, LUDLOW GRISCOM.

**New York City (from Battery via St. George to and at Grant City and Moravian Cemetery, Staten Island).**—Dec. 27; 11.20 A.M. to 4.20 P.M. Cloudy (foggy on water); ground mostly snow-covered; wind southwest, light; temp. 35° at 3.30 P.M. Five miles by boat, 5 miles by railroad, chiefly in the Cemetery on foot. Black-backed Gull, 1 adult; Herring Gull, 145; Bonaparte's Gull, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Blue Jay, 2; American Crow, 8; Starling, 8; Red Crossbill, flock of 13; Goldfinch, 1; Tree Sparrow, 1; Junco, flock of 4; Song Sparrow, 1; Fox Sparrow, 1; Cardinal, 1 pair; Myrtle Warbler, flock of 3; Black-cap Chickadee, flock of 6; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 1; Hermit Thrush, 1; Robin, 2; Bluebird, 1 male. Total, 20 species, about 205 individuals.—CHARLES H. ROGERS.

**Moravian Cemetery, Staten Island, N. Y.**—Dec. 21; 10.30 A.M. to 4 P.M. Clear;



wind light; temp. 20° to 25°. Five miles on foot; ferry across Upper Bay. Herring Gull, 29; Bonaparte's Gull, 1; Long-eared Owl, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Blue Jay, 6; Crow, 4; Starling, 4; Red Crossbill, 26 (one flock); Redpoll, 2; White-throated Sparrow, 1; Tree Sparrow, 16; Junco, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Tufted Titmouse, 1; Black-capped Chickadee, 300+; Brown-capped Chickadee, 1; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 1. Total, 17 species, 396+ individuals. Bonaparte's Gull observed through field-glasses at 30 feet. The Crossbills were very tame. The Brown-capped Chickadee was also very tame, and together with the Tufted Tit, approached to within 6 feet of me.—RALPH FRIEDMANN.

**Hackettstown, N. J.**—Dec. 27; 7.30 to 9.30 A.M., 12.30 to 2.30 P.M. Partly cloudy; ground mostly covered with about 3 inches of snow; wind south, light; temp. 30°. A fraction of the time at home about feeding station but most of the time on foot between Waterloo and Hackettstown. Sparrow Hawk (?), 1; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Flicker (?), 1; Blue Jay, 2; Crow, 19; Starling, 19; Purple Finch, 7; Goldfinch, 54; Tree Sparrow, 15; Junco, 4; Song Sparrow, 1; Nuthatch (probably White-breasted), 1; Chickadee, 4. Total, 13 species, about 129 individuals.—MARY PIERSON ALLEN.

**Englewood Region, N. J. (Overpeck Creek and Phelps Estate).**—Dec. 26; 11 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. Cloudy; 2 in. snow; wind south; temp. 28°. Observers together. Black-backed Gull, 1; Herring Gull, 50; Marsh Hawk, 1; Sharp-shinned (?) Hawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 2; Rough-legged Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 2; Barred Owl, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 3; Downy Woodpecker, 4; Flicker, 1; Blue Jay, 7; Crow, 12; Starling, 13; Meadowlark, 2; Goldfinch, 20; Pine Siskin, 12; White-throated Sparrow, 2; Tree Sparrow, 2; Slate-colored Junco, 22; Song Sparrow, 14; Swamp Sparrow, 1; Brown Creeper, 2; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Chickadee, 7; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 2. Total, 26 species, 186 individuals.—WALDEN PELL 2d., S. MORRIS PELL.

**Hawthorne, Glen Rock and Ridgewood, N. J.**—Dec. 25; 9 A.M. to 3.30 P.M. Clear; 2 in. snow; wind southwest, brisk; temp. 28° at start, 36° at return. Nine miles afoot. Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 3; Horned Lark, 2; Blue Jay, 5; American Crow, 17; Starling, 78; Purple Finch, 1; Goldfinch, 5; Pine Siskin, 8; White-throated Sparrow, 3; Tree Sparrow, 10; Junco, 4; Song Sparrow, 6; Cedar Waxwing, 3; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Black-capped Chickadee, 7; Bluebird, 3. Total, 17 species, 157 individuals.—LOUIS S. KOHLER.

**Newark, N. J.**—Dec. 25; 9 to 10.30 A.M., 3 to 4 P.M. Clear; 2 in. snow; temp. 18° to 22°. Along edge and in northern section of Branch Brook Park, Second River—distance about 5 miles. Auto ride to South Orange, where the Grackles were found in a house where they had evidently accompanied Santa Claus down the chimney. Downy Woodpecker, 1; Crow, 1; Starling, 7; Purple Grackle, 2; White-throated Sparrow, 13; Tree Sparrow, 2; Junco, 6; Song Sparrow, 2; Brown Creeper, 2; Chickadee, 7. Total, 10 species, 43 individuals. It may be of interest that a Long-eared Owl sat on a tree in our back yard in residential section of Newark all day Dec. 19. It was very tame and permitted a positive identification. Also the following late lingerers in Branch Brook Park: Robin, Dec. 20; Hermit Thrush, Dec. 15.—R. F. HAULENBEEK.

**South Orange, N. J.**—Dec. 26; 10 A.M. to 1.30 P.M. Cloudy; 2 in. snow on ground; wind, moderate; temp. 15° to 20°. Along crest of South Mountain Reservation to Washington Rock, returning to South Orange along base of Mountain. Distance about 7 miles. Red-shouldered Hawk, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 4; Blue Jay, 20; Starling, 2; Tree Sparrow, 20; Junco, 18; Song Sparrow, 5; Cardinal, 2; White-breasted Nuthatch, 8; Chickadee, 12; also a large Hawk not positively identified, but probably a Red-tailed Hawk. Total, 10 species, 92 individuals.—ROBERT WOLFE, GRAHAM ROSKIN.

**Morristown, N. J.**—Dec. 28; 8 to 11 A.M., 1.30 to 5.15 P.M. Fair; 1 in. snow on ground, with some bare places; wind northwest, light, gradually rising; temp. 29° to 35°. Burnham Park, Sherman Hill, Lake Road, Speedwell Park, along D. L. & W. and Erie tracks

to disposal beds. Ruffed Grouse, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Kingfisher, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 5; Blue Jay, 32; Crow, 42; Starling, 25; Pine Grosbeak, 2 (observed only in flight, and identified chiefly by note; I think there can be no doubt of the correctness of the record); Purple Finch, 5; Red Crossbill, 7; Goldfinch, 6; Pine Siskin, 5; White-throated Sparrow, 1; Tree Sparrow, 48; Field Sparrow, 1; Junco, 63; Song Sparrow, 9; Cardinal, 1; Brown Creeper, 9; White-breasted Nuthatch, 17; Chickadee, 51; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 3. Total, 24 species, 338 individuals. On Dec. 24, crossing the Hackensack Meadows on a P.R.R. train, at noon, I saw 7 Swallows (undoubtedly White-bellied) on the telegraph wires.—R. C. CASKEY.

**Westfield, N. J. (to Second Watching Mountain and back).—**Dec. 25; 8.15 A.M. to 3.20 P.M. Clear; 2 in. fresh fallen snow; wind west, moderate; temp. 19° at start, 22° at return. About 12 miles on foot. Red-shouldered (?) Hawk, 1; Ring-neck Pheasant, 4; Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 3; Blue Jay, 3; Crow, 7; Starling, 3; American Goldfinch, 1; Tree Sparrow, 18; Junco, about 20; Brown Creeper, 2; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Chickadee, 11. Total, 13 species, 66 individuals.—FRANK ALLATT.

**Plainfield, N. J. (to Ash Swamp and back).—**Dec. 28; 8.30 A.M. to 5.45 P.M. Clear; ground mostly lightly covered with snow; little wind; temp. 30° at start. Ring-necked Pheasant, 4 (flock); Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Red-shouldered Hawk, 2; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Barred Owl, found fresh roost and probably glimpsed Owl as it flew; Hairy Woodpecker, 3; Downy Woodpecker, 9; Flicker, 1; Blue Jay, 12; American Crow, 50; Starling, 25; Grackle (or Rusty Blackbird ?), 1; White-winged Crossbill, 1; Goldfinch, 7; Pine Siskin, 12; Vesper Sparrow, 1; White-throated Sparrow, 8; Tree Sparrow, 70; Field Sparrow, 3 (flock); Junco, 40; Song Sparrow, 17; Swamp Sparrow, 1; Cardinal, 5; Myrtle Warbler, 12; Brown Creeper, 2; White-breasted Nuthatch, 9; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Tufted Titmouse, 3; Black-capped Chickadee, 12. Total, 29 species, 314 individuals.—W. DEW. MILLER.

**New Brunswick, N. J.—**Dec. 27; 8.50 A.M. to 1.40 P.M. Cloudy; 1 in. snow; wind, west, very light; temp. 32° to 41°. Cooper's Hawk, 2; Red-tailed Hawk, 3; Hairy Woodpecker, 4; Downy Woodpecker, 7; Blue Jay, 9; American Crow, 49; Fish Crow, 19; Starling, 147; Purple Finch, 8; Goldfinch, 11; White-throated Sparrow, 1; Tree Sparrow, 2; Junco, 88; Song Sparrow, 13; Brown Creeper, 2; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Tufted Titmouse, 17; Black-capped Chickadee, 26; Carolina Chickadee, 8. Total, 19 species, 418 individuals. Robins, Myrtle Warblers and Horned Larks were seen recently.—STUART T. DANFORTH.

**Millstone, N. J. (to Weston Mill along river, cross country to East Millstone, along river to Blackwells Mills, cross country to Millstone).—**Dec. 23; 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. Clear, light clouds toward night; light snow remaining from previous week of snow and zero weather; wind west, very light; temp. 8 A.M. 20°, 6 P.M. 40°. Fifteen miles on foot; area 85 square miles, approximately. Mallard Duck, 21; Ring-necked Pheasant, 12; Mourning Dove, 20 (flock); Marsh Hawk, 2; Sparrow Hawk, 2; Barn Owl, 1; Screech Owl, 2; Northern Downy Woodpecker, 13; Northern Flicker, 2; Horned Lark, 60 (flock); Blue Jay, 24; American Crow, 5,000 (est.); Starling, 60; Purple Grackle, 1; American Goldfinch, 8; White-throated Sparrow, 4; Tree Sparrow, 200; Slate-colored Junco, 110; Song Sparrow, 16; Cardinal, 5; Northern Shrike, 1; Brown Creeper, 4; White-breasted Nuthatch, 6; Tufted Titmouse, 24; Black-capped Chickadee, 30; Robin, 2. Total, 26 species, 5,630 individuals, approximately.—N. C. WYCKOFF.

**Atlantic City, N. J. (to Brigantine Island and back).—**Dec. 26; 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. Clear; patches of snow; wind south, strong, but lighter in the afternoon; temp. 30° at start, 42° at return. About 5 miles on foot, the rest of the time birds observed from gunning skiff. Went up the island along the seashore, and returned along the meadow and inland creek shore. Observers together. Horned Grebe, 1; Great Black-backed



Gull, 10; Herring Gull and Ring-billed Gull, 200; Red-breasted Merganser, 10; Black Duck, 2; Old-squaw, 5; White-winged Scoter and Surf Scoter, 30; Marsh Hawk, 2; Horned Lark, 12; Tree Sparrow, 20; Myrtle Warbler, 10. Total, 13 species, about 300 individuals.—FRANKLIN P. and HOWELL E. COOK.

**Mount Holly, N. J.**—Dec. 28; 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. Cloudy, ground partly covered with snow; temp. 28° at start, 38° at return. Seven miles on foot. Observers together most of time. Turkey Vulture, 3; Red-shouldered Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 3; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 7; Blue Jay, 13; Crow (roost), 10,000 (est.); Starling, 25; Goldfinch, 8; Pine Siskin, 35 (flock); White-throated Sparrow, 20; Tree Sparrow, 13; Field Sparrow, 2; Junco, 40; Song Sparrow, 14 (one singing); Cardinal, 5; Catbird, 1 (saw, and heard calls several times not 15 feet away); Brown Creeper, 5; White-breasted Nuthatch, 6; Tufted Titmouse, 11; Carolina Chickadee, 10; Hermit Thrush, 1. Total, 22 species, 10,224 individuals.—MR. and MRS. NELSON, D. W. PUMYEA.

**Moorestown, N. J. (valleys of the Delaware, Rancocas, Pensauken and Coopers Creeks).**—Dec. 25; 6.35 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. Clear to partly cloudy; 2 in. snow; wind northwest, fresh; temp. 22° at start. About 45 miles in auto and afoot. Three separate groups. Herring Gull, 5; Merganser (sp. ?) 4; Mourning Dove, 11; Turkey Vulture, 4; Marsh Hawk, 2; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 4; Red-shouldered (?) Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 5; Long-eared Owl, 1; Kingfisher, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 6; Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, 1; Phoebe, 1; Horned Lark, 62; Blue Jay, 2; Crow, 608; Starling, 114; Rusty Blackbird, 8; Meadowlark, 59; Purple Finch, 9; Goldfinch, 10; White-throated Sparrow, 14; Tree Sparrow, 8; Junco, 166; Song Sparrow, 42; Cardinal, 22; Myrtle Warbler, 1; Winter Wren, 2; Carolina Wren, 2; Brown Creeper, 5; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Tufted Titmouse, 7; Black-capped Chickadee, 9; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 2. Total, 36 species (1 uncertain), 1,203 individuals. Crossbill (sp. ?) seen on the 20th, 23d and 24th.—M. ALBERT LINTON, ANNA A. MICKLE, SAMUEL N. RHOADS, ALICE C. DARNELL, ALICE M., ELLEN C., and JOHN D. CARTER, GEORGE H. HALLETT, JR., WM. BACON EVANS.

**Camden, N. J. (and vicinity).**—Dec. 28; 8 A.M. to 4 P.M. Cloudy; ground partly snow-covered; wind southwest, light; temp. 30° to 40°. Herring Gull, 40; Black-crowned Night Heron, 1; English Pheasant, 2; Red-tailed Hawk, 2; Sparrow Hawk, 5; Barn Owl, 2 (one dead); Long-eared Owl, 3; Screech Owl, 1; Blue Jay, 5; Crow, 200; Starling, 75; Meadowlark, 5; Goldfinch, 1; White-throated Sparrow, 25; Tree Sparrow, 30; Junco, 40; Song Sparrow, 20; Cardinal, 10; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 1; Hermit Thrush, 1. Total, 21 species, 470 individuals.—JULIAN K. POTTER.

**Delaware River in Pennsylvania, opposite Trenton, N. J.**—Dec. 25; 11.30 A.M. to 1 P.M. Clear; 2 in. snow; wind northwest, brisk; temp. 25°. Downy Woodpecker, 3; Crow, 2; Siskin, 15; White-throat, 2; Tree Sparrow, 12; Song Sparrow, 5; Cardinal, 2; Winter Wren, 1; Tufted Titmouse, 2; Chickadee, 6. Total, 10 species, 50 individuals.—W. L. DIX.

**Williamsport, Pa.**—Dec. 23, 8.30 A.M. to 4.15 P.M. Cloudy; 5 in. snow; no wind; temp. 25° average. About 12 miles, both covering same ground. American Merganser, 2; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 20; Crow, 115; Evening Grosbeak (female) 1; American Goldfinch, 1; Tree Sparrow, 80; Slate-colored Junco, 10; Song Sparrow, 7; Cardinal, 7; Brown Creeper, 6; White-breasted Nuthatch, 17; Tufted Titmouse, 21; Black-capped Chickadee, 22; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 2; Robin, 1. Total, 16 species, 313 individuals. This is our first record for the Cardinal, and its abundance shows that it is now well established. The White-winged Crossbill was seen Dec. 3.—JOHN P. and CHARLES V. P. YOUNG.

**Ulster, Bradford Co., Pa.**—Dec. 26; 10 A.M. to 12 M., 1 P.M. to 4 P.M. Cloudy; 3 in. snow; wind south, light; temp. 20° at start, 29° at return. Six to 7 miles on foot through

woods and fields. Observers together. Ruffed Grouse, 6 (one flock); Hawk (Sharp-shinned ?), 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 5; Blue Jay, 2; American Crow, 45; Starling, 21; Goldfinch, 1; Tree Sparrow, 54; White-breasted Nuthatch, 9; Black-capped Chickadee, 25. Total, 11 species, 170 individuals. Meadowlark seen on Dec. 23.—MISS MARTHA MCMORRAN, MRS. O. J. VAN WINKLE, MRS. J. R. EIFFERT, MRS. F. E. MATHER.

**Reading, Pa. (to State Hill via Tulpehocken Creek).**—Dec. 26; 9.30 A.M. to 3.30 P.M. Overcast; 5 in. snow; wind southwest, light; temp. 19° at start, 26° at return. About 10 miles afoot. American Merganser, 8 (one flock, all females); Red-tailed Hawk, 3; Red-shouldered Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 2; Belted Kingfisher, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 5; Horned Lark, 12 (one flock); Crow, about 250; Starling, 10; Meadowlark, 1; Evening Grosbeak, 1 (this was seen under the best possible conditions, feeding with a pair of Cardinals on a sheltered hillside. Allowed a close approach, but finally flew off with a rolling *cheerp*, *cheerp* after I had it under observation for some 10 minutes. It was feeding on the buds of several shrubs and low trees); Tree Sparrow, 7 (one flock); Junco, 5 (one flock); Song Sparrow, 8; Cardinal, 4; Brown Creeper, 5; Tufted Titmouse, 3; Chickadee, 12 (two flocks, 8 and 4); Golden-crowned Kinglet, 2. Total, 19 species, 341 individuals.—EARL L. POOLE, WENDELL KERN.

**Reading, Pa.**—Dec. 22; 8 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. Partly cloudy; 4 in. snow; wind west, light; temp. 18° at start. Observers together. Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 13; Crow, 15; Starling, 40; Meadowlark, 6; Purple Finch, 11; White-throated Sparrow, 4; Tree Sparrow, 15; Junco, 38; Song Sparrow, 8; Cardinal, 6; White-breasted Nuthatch, 6; Chickadee, 12; Robin, 4; Bluebird, 8. Total, 18 species, 190 individuals.—MR. and MRS. G. HENRY MENGEL.

**Limerick, Pa. (Limerick, Collegeville, Schwenkville along Perkiomen River, Stone Hills and back).**—Dec. 24; 7 A.M. to 5.45 P.M. Cloudy; 3 in. snow fell during day; wind northwest, moderate; temp. 26° at start, 32° at return. Eighteen miles on foot, 8 miles on trolley. American Merganser (?), 6; Red-shouldered Hawk, 3; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Barred Owl, 1; Screech Owl, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Northern Downy Woodpecker, 8; Crow, about 10,000; Starling, 18; Meadowlark, 1; Pine Grosbeak, 1; American Goldfinch, 1; Tree Sparrow, 75; Slate-colored Junco, 75; Song Sparrow, 25; Fox Sparrow, 3; Cardinal, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1. Total, 18 species, 220 individuals + Crows.—EDWARD K. ZIEGLER.

**West Chester, Pa.**—Dec. 25; 10.30 A.M. to 3.30 P.M. Clear; ground covered with 2 in. snow; wind northwest, brisk; temp. 28° at start, 35° on return. Ducks (species uncertain), 2; Red-tailed Hawk, 2; Red-shouldered Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 2; Screech Owl, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 6; Flicker, 1; Crow, 259; Starling, 35; Slate-colored Junco, 56; Song Sparrow, 9; Cardinal, 8; White-breasted Nuthatch, 3; Chickadee, 2. Total, 15 species, 388 individuals.—C. E. EHINGER.

**Chestnut Hill (Philadelphia), Pa. (Cresheim Creek northeast to near Glenside, Pa.).**—Dec. 28; 10.45 A.M. to 3.15 P.M. Cloudy; light covering of old snow; wind west, light; temp. 38° to 40°. About 6 miles on foot. Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Crow, 24; Starling, 24; Purple Finch, 3; White-throated Sparrow, 1; Tree Sparrow, 15; Field Sparrow, 2; Junco, 50; Song Sparrow, 4; Cardinal, 9; Brown Creeper, 1; Carolina Wren, 1; Winter Wren, 2. Total, 13 species, 137 individuals. A Purple Grackle seen at Chestnut Hill on Dec. 25.—GEORGE LEAR.

**Lititz, Pa. (northern Lancaster County, mainly in Hammer Creek Valley).**—Dec. 28; 7.45 A.M. to 5.15 P.M. Cloudy; 4 in. snow; wind northwest, light; temp. 32° at start, approximately same throughout day. Party divided over two routes, half the time. Total ground covered 26 miles on foot. Bob-white, 156 (15 coveys); Ruffed Grouse, 6; Ring-neck Pheasant, 4; Turkey Vulture, 5; Hawk (Goshawk ?), 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 1;



Red-shouldered Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 6; Screech Owl, 1; Belted Kingfisher, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 30; Northern Flicker, 7; Crow, 600; Starling, 103; Meadowlark, 8; Goldfinch, 9; Tree Sparrow, 190; Junco, 340; Song Sparrow, 37; Cardinal, 8; Winter Wren, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 19; Tufted Titmouse, 1; Chickadee, 9. Total, 25 species, about 1,535 individuals. The long list of game birds was made possible by a favorable tracking snow, and a good bird dog.—HERBERT H. BECK, ABRAHAM BECK MILLER, CHARLES S. BRICKER.

**York, Pa. (along Susquehanna River and Impounding Dam).—**Dec. 26; 8.15 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. Cloudy; 2 in. snow; waterways entirely frozen; wind west, light; temp. 21° at start, 31° at return. Five miles on foot. Observers together. Cooper's Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 4; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, 1; Flicker, 3; American Crow, 850; Starling, 3; Meadowlark, 1; Goldfinch, 5; Pine Siskin, 7; White-throated Sparrow, 2; Tree Sparrow, 69; Slate-colored Junco, 40; Song Sparrow, 5; Cardinal, 10; Carolina Wren, 3 (singing); Brown Creeper, 7; Tufted Titmouse, 9; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 16; Bluebird, 17. Total, 20 species, 1,057 individuals.—ARTHUR FARQUHAR, HERMAN KLINEDINST, CHARLES S. WEISER.

**Altoona, Pa. (Lakemount Park, Canan's Ridge and Ant Hills).—**Dec. 25; 10.30 A.M. to 12.30 P.M., 2 to 4.30 P.M. Clear; 4 in. snow; wind south, light; temp. 30° at start, 28° at return. Six miles on foot. Observers worked separately. Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 5; Crow, 1; Meadowlark, 2; Goldfinch, 1; Tree Sparrow, 55; Slate-colored Junco, 4; Song Sparrow, 1; Cardinal, 4; Brown Creeper, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Chickadee, 3; Robin, 1. Total, 14 species, 82 individuals.—HARRY ARTHUR MCGRAW, HARRY P. HAYS.

**Chambersburg, Pa.—**Dec. 26; 9.45 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. Clear; light snow; wind west, light; temp. 24° at start, 27° at return. Observers together. Kingfisher, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 4; Crow, 30; Starling, 5; Purple Finch, 4; Goldfinch, 1; Tree Sparrow, 50; Junco, 40; Song Sparrow, 3; Cardinal, 8; Winter Wren, 1; Brown Creeper, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1. Total, 13 species, 149 individuals. Although only 30 Crows were recorded, great flocks fly across the valley in the morning and return at sunset.—BENJAMIN and ROBERT WARFIELD.

**Sewickley, Pa.—**Dec. 25; 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. Cloudy; 6 in. snow; wind north, cold, increasing; temp. 20°. About 7 miles covered thoroughly. Observers together. Ruffed Grouse, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 13; Blue Jay, 3; American Crow, 2; Goldfinch, 3; Tree Sparrow, 113; Junco, 164; Song Sparrow, 16; Cardinal, 21; Brown Creeper, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 12; Tufted Titmouse, 4; Chickadee, 22; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 2; Robin, 3. Total, 17 species, 382 individuals.—BAYARD H. CHRISTY, FRANK A. HEGNER.

**Springs, Pa.—**Dec. 23; 8.30 A.M. to 2.30 P.M. Clear; 5 in. snow; no wind; temp. 22° at start, 50° at noon. Five miles walked. Ruffed Grouse, 1; Great Horned Owl, 1 (5 A.M.); Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 3; Pileated Woodpecker, 1; Blue Jay, 1; American Crow, 5; Slate-colored Junco, 4; Song Sparrow, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Black-capped Chickadee, 4. Total, 11 species, 25 individuals.—ANSEL B. MILLER.

**Crafton, Pa. (Moon Run, Thornberg and vicinity).—**Dec. 25; 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Cloudy; 4 in. snow; wind southwest, light; temp. 28°. Eight miles on foot. Sparrow Hawk, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 3; Tree Sparrow, 16; Junco, 12; Song Sparrow, 12; Cardinal, 16; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Tufted Titmouse, 18; Black-capped Chickadee, 14. Total, 9 species, 93 individuals.—L. F. SAVAGE.

**Emsworth, Pa.—**Dec. 25; 8.30 to 10 A.M., 10.30 A.M. to 3 P.M. Cloudy; 4 in. snow; wind west, light; temp. 20°. Eight miles on foot. Screech Owl (now spending seventh winter in bird box), 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 4; Downy Woodpecker, 13; Blue Jay, 2; Crow, 3; Goldfinch, 3; Tree Sparrow, 61; Junco, 25; Song Sparrow, 18; Cardinal, 7;

White-breasted Nuthatch, 10; Tufted Titmouse, 4; Black-capped Chickadee, 4; Bluebird (heard), 1. Total, 14 species, 156 individuals.—THOS. L. MCCONNELL.

**Telford, Pa.**—Dec. 28; 9 A.M. to 3 P.M. From 1 to 3 in. snow; wind west, light; temp. 30° at start and 38° at return. Cooper's Hawk, 1; Red-shouldered Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Kingfisher, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 7; Horned Lark, 5; Crow, 46; Starling, 26; Meadowlark, 9; Purple Finch, 2; Goldfinch, 7; Tree Sparrow, 72; Slate-colored Junco, 165; Song Sparrow, 18; Cardinal, 2; White-breasted Nuthatch, 4; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 1. Total, 17 species, 368 individuals. On Dec. 22 a live Northern Phalarope was brought to me for proper identification. It is still being cared for by the farmer till the streams open. Dec. 25, 1 Flicker, and 1 Sharp-shinned Hawk were seen.—CLAUDE A. BUTTERWICK.

**Greensboro, Md.**—Dec. 26. Fair; ground almost covered with snow; temp. 25° to 35°. Black Duck, 2; Bob-white, 20; Mourning Dove, 1; Turkey Vulture, 15; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Red-shouldered Hawk, 1; Barred Owl, 1; Kingfisher, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 5; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 1; Flicker, 7; Horned Lark, 5; Blue Jay, 10; Crow, 4; Starling, 4; Meadowlark, 26; Rusty Blackbird, 3; Purple Finch, 3; Red Crossbill, 10; Goldfinch, 25; Pine Siskin, 1; White-throated Sparrow, 35; Tree Sparrow, 7; Field Sparrow, 3; Junco, 55; Song Sparrow, 28; Swamp Sparrow, 3; Towhee, 1; Cardinal, 30; Myrtle Warbler, 25; Carolina Wren, 1; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Tufted Titmouse, 4; Carolina Chickadee, 7; Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 1; Hermit Thrush, 1; Robin, 1. Total, 38 species, 352 individuals.—OTTO MCCREARY.

**Chesapeake Beach, Md.**—Dec. 23; 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Clear; ground covered by about 2 in. snow; wind northwest; temp. 35°. Horned Grebe, 3; Herring Gull, 4; Ring-billed Gull, 2; American Merganser, 2; Golden-eye, 3; Bufflehead, 13; White-winged Scoter, 86; Surf Scoter, 6; Bob-white, 9; Turkey Vulture, 11; Marsh Hawk, 1; Cooper's Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Belted Kingfisher, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 1; Blue Jay, 7; Crow, 87; Starling, 122; Red-winged Blackbird, 2; Meadowlark, 22; Goldfinch, 7; White-throated Sparrow, 10; Tree Sparrow, 3; Field Sparrow, 3; Slate-colored Junco, 4; Song Sparrow, 8; Towhee, 1; Cardinal, 3; Mockingbird, 3; Long-billed Marsh Wren, 1; Brown Creeper, 2; Tufted Titmouse, 3; Carolina Chickadee, 2; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 2. Total, 35 species, 438 individuals.—JOSEPH KITTREDGE, JR.

**Parkersburg, W. Va.**—Dec. 26; 1.30 to 4.30 P.M. Cloudy; 3 in. snow in the woods; wind southwest, light; temp. 40°. Four and one-half miles on foot. Observers together. Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Red-headed Woodpecker, 4; Flicker, 8; Crow, 45; Meadowlark, 15; Bronzed Grackle, 1; Song Sparrow, 8; Cardinal, 7; Carolina Wren, 1; Tufted Titmouse, 1; Chickadee, 11. Total, 11 species, 102 individuals.—BERTHA E. WHITE, ADA STEPHENSON, WALTER DONAGHJO.

**Charleston, W. Va.** (South Side hills and ravines, same territory as covered in the last four years).—Dec. 28; 8.30 A.M. to 1.30 P.M. Heavy clouds, spitting snow and rain throughout the trip; very light south wind; temp. 27° at start, 30° at return. Six or 7 miles on foot. Observers together. Blue Jay, 2; Bluebird, 19; Junco, 120; Carolina Wren, 24; Towhee, 99; White-throated Sparrow, 12; Red-headed Woodpecker, 18 (these birds are on the increase winter and summer. Ten years ago we had none); Sparrow Hawk, 2; Cooper's Hawk, 1; Goldfinch, 21; Downy Woodpecker, 4; Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Cardinal, 66; Song Sparrow, 22; Field Sparrow, 14; Tree Sparrow, 1; Robin, 1; Tufted Titmouse, 28; White-breasted Nuthatch, 4; Black-capped Chickadee, 11; Crow, 9; Flicker, 5; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, 1; Bob-white, 32 (four covies). Total, 24 species, 527 individuals.—ELIS CRAWFORD, MARY BELLE JOHNSTON, I. H. JOHNSTON, JOE LLOYD.

**Lewisburg, W. Va.**—Dec. 26; 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. Cloudy; snow in spots; no wind; temp. 15° at start, 38° at return. Six miles on foot. Turkey Vulture, 11; Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Screech Owl, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Wood-



pecker, 6; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, 1; Pileated Woodpecker, 2; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 6; Northern Flicker, 1; Prairie Horned Lark, 1; Blue Jay, 10; Crow, 25; Starling, 1 (first time seen here in winter); Goldfinch, 22; Tree Sparrow, 270; Slate-colored Junco, 305; Song Sparrow, 3; Cardinal, 15; Migrant Shrike, 1; Brown Creeper, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 19; Tufted Titmouse, 13; Black-capped Chickadee, 2; Bluebird, 14. Total, 25 species, 734 individuals. On Dec. 25 I was very much surprised to flush a Wilson Snipe from a bit of swampy ground near my home. Also on Dec. 27, 1 Pine Siskin, another unusual bird here, was seen.—CHAS. O. HANDLEY.

**White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.**—Dec. 25; 10 to 11.45 A.M., 2 to 5 P.M. Clear; ground mostly snow-covered; wind west, light; temp. 20°. Observers together. Sparrow Hawk, 1; Kingfisher, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 6; Blue Jay, 4; American Crow, 5; Tree Sparrow, 30; Junco, 100; Song Sparrow, 4; Cardinal, 1 pair; Winter Wren, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 8; Tufted Titmouse, 20; Bluebird, 3. Total, 13 species, 186 individuals.—MR. and MRS. STANLEY V. LADOW.

**Washington, D. C. (Mt. Vernon, Dogue Creek, Gum Springs and Warwick, Va.).**—Dec. 27; 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. Overcast, densely hazy, except last two hours; ground partly covered by snow; no wind; temp. 33° at start, 41° at finish. Six miles on foot. Observers together. Red-breasted Merganser, 1; Hooded Merganser, 2; Black Duck, 3; Gadwall, 1; Canvasback, 32; Scaup, 3,000; Golden-eye, 2,000; Bob-white, 21; Turkey Vulture, 5; Marsh Hawk, 4; Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Red-shouldered Hawk, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 3; Downy Woodpecker, 10; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, 1; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 2; Flicker, 11; Blue Jay, 19; Crow, 26; Starling, 14; Meadowlark, 7; Purple Finch, 8; Red Crossbill, 2; Goldfinch, 11; White-throated Sparrow, 3; Tree Sparrow, 16; Field Sparrow, 4; Junco, 150; Song Sparrow, 12; Cardinal, 13; Loggerhead Shrike, 4; Myrtle Warbler, 6; Mockingbird, 4; Carolina Wren, 1; Winter Wren, 1; Brown Creeper, 1; Tufted Titmouse, 26; Carolina Chickadee, 10; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 1; Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 2; Robin, 1; Bluebird, 6. Total 42 species, about 5,450 individuals. The Herring Gull, Fish Crow and White-breasted Nuthatch are common winter residents not seen on Dec. 27, all of which were seen next day.—ALEX. WETMORE, E. A. PREBLE, W. L. MCATEE.

**Pulaski, Va.**—Dec. 25; 12.50 to 5 P.M. Clear; wind west, light; temp. 36° at start, 42° at return. Seven miles on foot. Woodcock, 1; Killdeer, 12; Turkey Vulture, 80; Black Vulture, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Great Horned Owl, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 3; Flicker, 2; Horned Lark, 50; American Crow, 4; Meadow Lark, 12; American Goldfinch, 8; Slate-colored Junco, 58; Song Sparrow, 11; Fox Sparrow, 1; Cardinal, 2; Mockingbird, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 4; Tufted Titmouse, 7; Robin, 1; Bluebird, 6. Total, 21 species, 276 individuals.—O. C. BREWER.

**Spartanburg, S. C. (Converse Heights to Country Club).**—Dec. 26; 9 A.M. to 3 P.M. Clear; ground bare; wind south, fresh; temp. 34° at start, 46° at return. Five miles on foot. Bob-white, 3; Mourning Dove, 7; Turkey Vulture, 8; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Southern Downy Woodpecker, 3; Red-headed Woodpecker, 2; Flicker, 5; Prairie Horned Lark, 1 (in flight); Blue Jay, 16; American Crow, 6; Red-winged Blackbird, 27 (two flocks); Meadowlark, 11; Purple Finch, 15; American Goldfinch, 15; Vesper Sparrow, 3; Savannah Sparrow, 3; White-throated Sparrow, 15; Field Sparrow, 13; Slate-colored Junco, 55; Song Sparrow, 17; Fox Sparrow, 1; Towhee, 7; Cardinal, 7; Cedar Waxwing, 6; Myrtle Warbler, 3; Mockingbird, 1; Carolina Wren, 5; Brown Creeper, 2; Tufted Titmouse, 9; Carolina Chickadee, 5; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 9; Hermit Thrush, 2; Robin, 70; Bluebird, 13. Total, 34 species, about 345 individuals.—GABRIEL CANNON, GEORGE L. SNOWDEN, LEWIS BAILEY.

**St. Petersburg, Fla.**—Dec. 24; 7 to 8 A.M., St. Petersburg; 10 A.M. to 12.45 P.M. along shore of Boca Ceiga Bay; 3 to 4 P.M., St. Petersburg. Slightly cloudy; wind southwest to northwest, light; temp. 65° at start, 73° at return. Three miles on foot. Observers

together. Loon, 7; Red-throated Loon, 5; Herring Gull, 40; Laughing Gull, 2; Bonaparte's Gull, 1; Gull-billed Tern, 209; Common Tern, 2 [We believe the Terns have been wrongly identified; the Royal Tern should be the abundant species here.—ED.]; Black Skimmer, 170; Cormorant, 9; Brown Pelican, 235; Red-breasted Merganser, 8; Greater and Lesser Scaup Duck, 87; Bufflehead Duck, 1; Great White Heron, 1; Great Blue Heron, 2; Ward's Heron, 6; Louisiana Heron, 25; Little Blue Heron, 15; Black-crowned Night Heron, 1; Limpkin, 1; Dowitcher, 3; Least Sandpiper, 5; Yellowleg, 1; Willet, 107; Spotted Sandpiper, 1; Killdeer, 9; Ground Dove, 1; Black Vulture, 25; Bald Eagle, 12; Florida Sparrow Hawk, 1; Kingfisher, 4; Red-headed Woodpecker, 1; Flicker, 1; Blue Jay, 9; Florida Crow, 79; Meadowlark, 15; Florida Grackle, 47; Boat-tailed Grackle, 6; Cardinal, 1; Loggerhead Shrike, 9; Myrtle Warbler, 6; Palm and Yellow Palm Warblers, 20; Mockingbird, 16. Total, 45 species, 1,206 individuals. We tried more for different species than for great numbers, so did not consider rafts of ducks on Tampa Bay, nor did we reckon hundreds of shore birds, seen but not identified along Boca Ceiga Bay.—CLARENCE D., ERNEST H., and LUCY E. FARRAR.

**Detroit, Mich. (Belle Isle, Grosse Isle and River front).—**Dec. 26; 8 A.M. to 4 P.M. Cloudy; trace of snow; wind southwest, light; temp. 29° to 31°. Herring Gull, 51; Ring-billed Gull, 10; American Merganser, 7; Red-breasted Merganser, 5; Lesser Scaup, 7; Golden-eye, 4; Bob-white, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 3; Downy Woodpecker, 10; Red-headed Woodpecker, 19; Crow, 12; Blue Jay, 8; Pine Grosbeak, 1; Tree Sparrow, 10; Slate-colored Junco, 3; Cardinal, 2; Chickadee, 12; Brown Creeper, 4; White-breasted Nuthatch, 23. Total, 19 species, 192 individuals. About 40 Red-headed Woodpeckers are wintering on Belle Isle.—ETTA S. WILSON.

**Detroit, Mich.—**Dec. 25; 8 to 11.30 A.M., eastern suburbs, creek bottom, farm land, woodland and coppice—8 miles on foot; 2.30 to 4.40 P.M., Belle Isle Park. Partly cloudy; light snow; wind southwest, light; temp. 26°. Herring Gull, 27; Ducks (Scaup sp.), 11; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 5; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Red-headed Woodpecker, 1; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, 1; Blue Jay, 2; Crow, 21; Redpoll, 11; Vesper Sparrow, 6; Junco, 12; Song Sparrow, 4; Brown Creeper, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 14; Chickadee, 18. Total, 16 species, 137 individuals.—RALPH BEEBE.

**Ann Arbor, Mich.—**Dec. 26; 8.30 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. Cloudy; 1 in. snow; wind west, light; temp. 35° to 38°. Observers together. Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 9; Blue Jay, 17; Purple Finch, 2; Tree Sparrow, 207; Junco, 34; Chewink, 1; Cardinal, 4; White-breasted Nuthatch, 4; Chickadee, 16. Total, 11 species, about 297 individuals.—JOSSELYN and CLAUDE VAN TYNE.

**Camden, Mich.—**Dec. 26; 10.30 A.M. to 12 M., 2.45 to 5 P.M. Cloudy; ground partly covered with snow; wind west, strong; temp. 30° to 38°. Seven miles on foot, wooded hills and open fields, about 2 miles of river banks. Observers together. Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Barred Owl, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 5; Flicker, 1; Blue Jay, 4; Tree Sparrow, 75; Junco, 16; Song Sparrow, 7; Cardinal, 5 males, 3 females; Catbird, 1 (observed with a three-power glass at 20 feet); White-breasted Nuthatch, 6; Black-capped Chickadee, 4. Total, 13 species, 131 individuals.—RAY E., WILLIS C., WALTER J. READER.

**Wausau, Wis.—**Dec. 24; 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. Clear; 14 in. snow; calm; temp. 10° at start, 30° at return. Seven miles on foot. Observers together. Northern Downy Woodpecker, 1; Blue Jay, 2; Evening Grosbeak, 25; Snow Bunting, 20; Cedar Waxwing, 13; Chickadee, 6. Total, 6 species, about 67 individuals.—H. W. SCHAARS, CLIFFORD STRECK, WESLEY GUENTHER.

**Madison, Wis. (and vicinity).—**Dec. 26; 9 A.M. to 3 P.M. Clear; 5 in. snow; wind northwest, 12 miles per hour; temp. 31° to 37°. Twelve miles on foot. Observers together. Hairy Woodpecker, 3; Downy Woodpecker, 3; Blue Jay, 17; Crow, 6; Red Crossbill, 1; White-winged Crossbill, 40; Redpoll, 2; Goldfinch, 5; Tree Sparrow, 20; Slate-colored



Junco, 35; Cardinal, 1; Brown Creeper, 2; White-breasted Nuthatch, 7; Chickadee, 46; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 5. Total, 15 species, about 195 individuals.—CLARA and WARNER TAYLOR.

**Madison, Wis. (woods, fields and marshes adjoining Lake Wingara).—**Dec. 23; 8.15 A.M. to 4.15 P.M. Cloudy; hoar-frost on trees, 10 in. snow; thick ice on lake; wind, west, light; temp. 27° to 30°. Ten miles on foot. Bob-white, 15; Barred Owl, 2; Hairy Woodpecker, 4; Downy Woodpecker, 4; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 1; Blue Jay, 28; Crow, 4; Goldfinch, 21; Tree Sparrow, 125; Bohemian Waxwing, 19; Brown Creeper, 2; White-breasted Nuthatch, 10; Chickadee, 37. Total, 13 species, 272 individuals.—S. PAUL JONES.

**Hartland, Wis.—**Dec. 22; 8.30 A.M. to 3 P.M. Cloudy; 10 in. snow; wind southwest, light; temp. 24° at start, 36° at return. Seven miles on foot along tree and shrub bordered country roads. Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Blue Jay, 15; Crow, 6; Tree Sparrow, 3; Northern Shrike, 1; Brown Creeper, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 5; Chickadee, 18. Total, 9 species, 52 individuals.—SUSIE L. SIMONS.

**Lauderdale Lakes, Wis. (near Elkhorn).—**Dec. 26; 9.40 to 11.45 A.M., 1.45 to 3.30 P.M. Clear; 1 ft. snow; wind west, brisk; temp. 33° at start, 36° at finish. Observers together. Blue Jay, 1; Crow, 32; Red-winged Blackbird, 3; Redpoll, 29; Slate-colored Junco, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 3; Chickadee, 1. Total, 7 species, 69 individuals.—LULA DUNBAR, ROBERT G. DUNBAR, JR.

**Minneapolis, Minn. (Interlachen to Minnehaha Falls).—**Dec. 26; 9.30 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. Clear; 8 in. snow; wind west, 28 miles per hour; temp. 30° to 34°. Eight miles on foot. Observers together. Golden-eye, 1 (in open water on Mississippi); Downy Woodpecker, 4; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 1 (adult male); Blue Jay, 11; Tree Sparrow, 3; White-breasted Nuthatch, 15; Black-capped Chickadee, 11. Total, 7 species, 46 individuals. The Red-bellied Woodpecker, an exceptional record for this locality, was studied at 20 feet with binoculars.—BURTON THAYER, CHARLES PHILLIPS.

**Minneapolis, Minn.—**Dec. 27; 8 A.M. to 12 M. Cloudy; 7 in. snow; temp. 25°. About 6 miles on foot along the east bank of the Mississippi River. Hairy Woodpecker, 3; Downy Woodpecker, 4; Blue Jay, 8; Purple Finch, 6; Redpoll, 18; Tree Sparrow, 4; Slate-colored Junco, 15; Brown Creeper, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 10; Black-capped Chickadee, 7; Robin, 1. Total, 11 species, 77 individuals. Robins are very rare here in winter; this bird has been here all winter, feeding mostly on berries. Large flocks of Bohemian Waxwings have been in this vicinity for about a month, but none were seen on this date.—LAWRENCE ZELENY.

**Youngstown, Ohio (Mill Creek Park, Valley above park and country below Poland).—**Dec. 25; 7.30 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. Partly cloudy; 6 in. snow; wind west, light; temp. 17° at start, 22° at return. About 15 miles on foot. Observers separate some of the time. Bob-white, 63 (4 coveys); Ruffed Grouse, 1; Marsh Hawk, 1; Red-shouldered Hawk, 1; Rough-legged Hawk, 5; Sparrow Hawk, 2; Hairy Woodpecker, 8; Downy Woodpecker, 51; Red-headed Woodpecker, 2; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 3; Flicker, 1; Blue Jay, 32; Crow, 1; Meadowlark, 7; Purple Finch, 1; Red Crossbill, 20; White-winged Crossbill, 11; Redpoll, 12; Goldfinch, 3; Pine Siskin, at least 500; Tree Sparrow, 308; Slate-colored Junco, 11; Song Sparrow, 10; Cardinal, 20; Brown Creeper, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 55; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 6; Tufted Titmouse, 63; Chickadee, 89; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 7. Total, 30 species, about 1,295 individuals. The Rough-legged Hawks, Redpolls, Crossbills and Pine Siskins are uncommon winter visitors.—GEORGE L. FORDYCE, C. A. LEEDY, WILLIS H. WARNER, EVAN C. DRESSEL, H. W. WEISGERBER.

**Painesville, Ohio.—**Dec. 25; out 4 hours. Fair, cloudy; wind west, fresh; temp. 24° to 28°. Eight-mile walk. Merganser, 3; Golden-eye, 5; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Barred Owl, 2; Kingfisher, 1; Northern Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 4; Red-headed Woodpecker, 1; Flicker, 1; Blue Jay, 6; Bronzed Grackle, 2; Tree Sparrow, 5

Song Sparrow, 2; Cardinal, 7; Brown Creeper, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 5; Tufted Titmouse, 4; Chickadee, 5. Total, 18 species, 56 individuals. Hooded Merganser, Great Horned Owl, Crows, Goldfinch, and Juncos also seen within the Census time-limit.—E. A. DOOLITTLE.

**Oberlin, Ohio.**—Dec. 27; 9.30 A.M. to 1.30 P.M. Cloudy; ground covered with snow; wind southwest, sharp; temp. 32° at start, 31° at return. Eight miles on foot, 3 on bicycle. Downy Woodpecker, 8; Flicker, 6; Blue Jay, 12; Crow, 1; Tree Sparrow, 6; Cardinal, 6; Brown Creeper, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 4; Chickadee, 10. Total, 9 species, 53 individuals.—HELEN M. RICE.

**Akron, Ohio (Northwest, 6 miles and return).**—Dec. 21; 9 A.M. to 2.30 P.M. Foggy, clear; wind southwest, very slight; temp. 11° rising to 38°. Downy Woodpecker, 5; Blue Jay, 2; Tree Sparrow, 25; Song Sparrow, 2; Junco, 10; Cardinal, 3; Brown Creeper, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 4; Chickadee, 7. Total, 9 species, 59 individuals.—PAUL A. WELLS.

**Huron, Ohio.**—Dec. 28; 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. Partly cloudy; ground nearly bare; wind north, fresh; temp. 22° at start. Observers together in afternoon, H. G. Morse alone in forenoon. Merganser, 58; Golden-eye, 12; Bob-white, 8; Bald Eagle, 5; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 7; Red-headed Woodpecker, 13; Northern Flicker, 2; Blue Jay, 8; Crow, 2; Tree Sparrow, 60; Juncos, 1; Song Sparrow, 5; Cardinal, 8; Tufted Titmouse, 2; Chickadee, 4. Total, 16 species, 196 individuals.—MR. and MRS. H. G. MORSE, MISS W. E. SEONHISER.

**Canton, Ohio.**—Dec. 22; 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. Cloudy in the morning; ground covered with snow; wind, light; temp. 25° to 40°. Twelve miles on foot. Observers together. Bob-white, 12 (one covey); Belted Kingfisher, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 10; Blue Jay, 2; Goldfinch, 4; Tree Sparrow, 100; Song Sparrow, 25; Cardinal, 12; Cedar Waxwing, 13; White-breasted Nuthatch, 6; Chickadee, 8; Robin, 1. Total, 13 species, 196 individuals.—MAY S. DANNER, MARY KING.

**Canton, Ohio.**—Dec. 25; 7.30 A.M. to 4 P.M. Cloudy till 12.30 P.M., clear thereafter; ground slightly snow-covered; wind southwest, light; temp. 20° at start, 24° at return. Ten miles on foot. Bob-white, 20 (two coveys); Red-shouldered Hawk, 2; Belted Kingfisher, 2; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 4; Blue Jay, 2; Crow, 1; Goldfinch, 1; Tree Sparrow, 170; Slate-colored Junco, 30; Song Sparrow, 20; Cardinal, 23; Brown Creeper, 3; White-breasted Nuthatch, 7; Tufted Titmouse, 2; Black-capped Chickadee, 2. Total, 16 species, 290 individuals.—EDWARD D. KIMES.

**Cadiz, Ohio.**—Dec. 25; 9.30 A.M. to 1.30 P.M. Cloudy to part cloudy; 4 in. snow; wind west, light; temp. 18° at start, 24° on return. Eight miles in the woods and fields south of Cadiz. Observers together. Bob-white, 6, and tracks; Cooper's Hawk (?) 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 4; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 4; Northern Flicker, 6; Blue Jay, 3; Crow, 5; Meadowlark, 8; Tree Sparrow, 90; Junco, 45; Song Sparrow, 16; Cardinal, 3; White-breasted Nuthatch, 3; Tufted Titmouse, 6; Chickadee, 5. Total, 18 species, 208 individuals.—H. B. McCONNELL.

**Hamilton, Ohio.**—Dec. 25; 9.30 A.M. to 1.30 P.M. Clear; 3 in. snow; wind southeast, light; temp. 12° at start, 30° at return. Nine miles on foot through fields and swamps along river. Observers together. Sparrow Hawk, 4; Kingfisher, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 4; Downy Woodpecker, 5; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, 3; American Crow, 41; Tree Sparrow, 98; Junco, 20; Song Sparrow, 16; Swamp Sparrow, 121; Towhee, 1; Cardinal, 18; Tufted Titmouse, 16; Chickadee, 91. Total, 14 species, 440 individuals.—FRANK and WILLIAM HARBAUM.

**Xenia, Ohio (Beaver Creek to Alpha, Little Miami River to Trebeins).**—Dec. 25; 8 A.M. to 1.20 P.M., 3 to 4.30 P.M. Clear; 1 in. snow; wind northwest to southeast, light; temp. 4° at start, 23° at return. Seven miles on foot. Mallard, 20; Bob-white, 8; Ring-necked Pheasant, 6; Mourning Dove, 16; Belted Kingfisher, 2; Hairy Woodpecker, 2;

Downy Woodpecker, 7; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 3; Flicker, 1; Blue Jay, 6; Crow, 20; Goldfinch, 1; Tree Sparrow, 68; Song Sparrow, 20; Cardinal, 12; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Tufted Titmouse, 16; Chickadee, 18; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 1; Robin, 2. Total, 20 species, 240 individuals.—HELEN ANKENY.

**Fort Wayne, Ind.**—Dec. 21; 7.30 A.M. to 1 P.M. Fair; wind northeast, light; temp. 18° at start, 30° on return. Ten miles of river-bank and vicinity. Bob-white, 21; Mourning Dove, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 4; Downy Woodpecker, 17; Flicker, 2; Blue Jay, 29; American Crow, 24; Goldfinch, 4; Pine Siskin, 2; Tree Sparrow, 379; Slate-colored Junco, 63; Song Sparrow, 14; Cardinal, 26; Brown Creeper, 2; White-breasted Nuthatch, 18; Tufted Titmouse, 6; Black-capped Chickadee, 39. Total, 17 species, 651 individuals. On Nov. 2 Wm. Sihler observed 15 White-winged Crossbills.—CHAS. A. STOCKBRIDGE, A. A. RINGWALT, A. K. MEHL, HENRY W. SEPPER, WM. SIHLER.

**Gary, Ind.**—Dec. 23; 7 A.M. to 3.30 P.M. Cloudy; 3 in. snow on ground, white rime frost covering all vegetation; freezing temperatures morning and evening, slightly warmer at mid-day. Herring Gull, 33; American Merganser, 2; Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Blue Jay, 2; Crow, 10; Tree Sparrow, 169; Junco, 26; Black-capped Chickadee, 17; Robin, 1. Total, 10 species, 263 individuals.—W. A. SQUIRES.

**Indianapolis, Ind.** (to territory about 10 miles from city).—Dec. 23; 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Dull sky; light snow on ground; no wind; temp. 28°. Covering 15 miles of 'hiking' on estate where birds have been encouraged, and observation of a winter feeding station. Observers together. Sparrow Hawk, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 4; Red-headed Woodpecker, 2; Blue Jay, 1; Crow, 59; Tree Sparrow, 6; Slate-colored Junco, 33; Song Sparrow, 3; Cardinal, 8; Tufted Titmouse, 5; Black-capped Chickadee, 4. Total, 12 species, 128 individuals.—MISS ELIZABETH DOWNHOUR, MRS. CECILIA DENBIG, MISS CHARLOTTE BACHMAN, MISS MARGARET DRINKUT, W. T. DRINKUT, S. E. PERKINS III.

**Roachdale, Ind.**—Dec. 25; 9 A.M. to 2 P.M. Clear; ground bare; wind southwest, light; temp. 18° to 28°. Eight miles on foot. Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 8; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 4; Flicker, 3; Prairie Horned Lark, 9; Blue Jay, 4; American Crow, 40; Goldfinch, 1; Tree Sparrow, 36; Song Sparrow, 7; Cardinal, 3; White-breasted Nuthatch, 5; Tufted Titmouse, 10; Black-capped Chickadee, 18. Total, 14 species, 150 individuals.—WARD J. RICE.

**Chicago, Ill.**—Dec. 24; 7.30 A.M. to 2.30 P.M. Cleared up about noon; about an inch of snow; wind, cold. Along the Desplaines River from Oak Park to Park Ridge, then west to Niles. Alone. Herring Gull, 1; Ring-billed Gull, 4; Mourning Dove, 4; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 10; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 2; Blue Jay, 6; American Crow, 47; Evening Grosbeak, 2; Tree Sparrow, 6; Slate-colored Junco, 1; Cardinal, 19; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Black-capped Chickadee, 3. Total, 14 species, 107 individuals. Dec. 27, Belted Kingfisher, 2.—GARDNER BATES.

**Waukegan, Ill.**—Dec. 26; 9.45 A.M. to 4.15 P.M. Clear; about 6 in. snow; wind southwest, strong; temp. 36° at start, 37° at return. About 14 miles on foot. Observers together. Herring Gull, 200+; American Merganser, 25; Red-breasted Merganser, 3; American Golden-eye, 12; Old Squaw, 2; Canada Goose, 106; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 3; Blue Jay, 8; Crow, 15; Red Crossbill, 2; Tree Sparrow, 32; Slate-colored Junco, 7; Bohemian Waxwing, 1; Brown Creeper, 1; Chickadee, 2. Total, 16 species, about 420 individuals. The Bohemian Waxwing was identified by its large size and the white markings on the wings.—PARKER BLAIR, STEPHEN S. GREGORY, JR.

**Zuma Township, Rock Island Co., Ill.**—Dec. 28; 8.30 to 10.30 A.M., 12.05 to 3.15 P.M. Cloudy in forenoon, clear in afternoon; 2 in. snow; wind north, light; temp. 20° at start, 25° at return. Bob-white, 35 (two covies); Screech Owl, 1; Great Horned Owl, 2; Hairy Woodpecker, 4; Downy Woodpecker, 15; Red-headed Woodpecker, 2; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 5; Northern Flicker, 3; Blue Jay, 10; American Crow, 14; Goldfinch, 12;



Tree Sparrow, 15; Slate-colored Junco, 25; Cardinal, 3; Brown Creeper, 3; White-breasted Nuthatch, 5; Tufted Titmouse, 1; Black-capped Chickadee, 23. Total, 18 species, about 178 individuals. Heard a Lapland Longspur call, while flying over, Dec. 27.—J. J. SCHAFER.

**Rantoul, Ill.**—Dec. 24; 8 A.M. to 4 P.M. Light clouds; ground bare; wind north, brisk; temp. 22°. Four miles on foot through woods, by vehicle to and from woods. Observers together. Cooper's Hawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 5; Red-shouldered Hawk, 2; Broad-winged Hawk, 1; American Rough-legged Hawk, 20; Barred Owl, 1; Screech Owl, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 18; Downy Woodpecker, 56; Flicker, 3; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, 1; Prairie Horned Lark, 15; Blue Jay, 9; American Crow, about 300; American Goldfinch, 16; Vesper Sparrow, 1; White-throated Sparrow, 2; Tree Sparrow, about 600; Junco, about 300; Song Sparrow, 7; Swamp Sparrow, 1; Cardinal, 37; Brown Creeper, 20; White-breasted Nuthatch, 12; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 4; Tufted Titmouse, about 500; Chickadee, 3; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 1. Total, 28 species, about 1,900 individuals. Species wintering in this vicinity but not seen on this date: Bob-white, Prairie Hen, Lapland Longspur, and Snow Bunting, seen at frequent intervals. Wilson Snipe, Dec. 23; Mourning Dove, Dec. 18; Sparrow Hawk and Pine Siskin, Dec. 21; Brown Thrasher and Rusty Blackbird, Dec. 10; Robin, Dec. 19. These dates are the latest observations of the birds named, although they have been seen frequently before.—SIDNEY, GEORGE, and EDDIE EKBLAW.

**Albion, Ill.**—Dec. 26; 1.30 to 5.30 P.M. Cloudy; ground bare; wind west, light; temp. 44° to 36°. Nine miles on foot. Bob-white, 13; Dove, 5; Barred Owl, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 3; Downy Woodpecker, 15; Red-headed Woodpecker, 1; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 8; Blue Jay, 3; Crow, 15; Goldfinch, 10; White-crowned Sparrow, 25; Tree Sparrow, 300; Slate-colored Junco, 50; Song Sparrow, 30; Cardinal, 8; Tufted Titmouse, 12; Carolina Chickadee, 9. Total, 17 species, about 508 individuals. Two Mockingbirds were seen Dec. 19.—JOHN H. GOOCH.

**Emmetsburg, Iowa.**—Dec. 24; 8 A.M. to 1 P.M. Clear until 10.30 A.M., then cloudy; 10 in. snow that fell first of month, melted down to 6 in., rendering walking difficult; wind northeast until 10.30 A.M., then southeast; temp. 17° at start, 24° at end. During the first three weeks of December the thermometer has registered below zero on thirteen mornings; on eight of those mornings, from 11° to 22° below. Ring-necked Pheasant, 1 (female); Hairy Woodpecker, 8; Downy Woodpecker, 3; Flicker, 1; Blue Jay, 3; Crow, 47; Lapland Longspur, 30; Tree Sparrow, 3; White-breasted Nuthatch, 6; Chickadee, 11. Total, 10 species, 113 individuals.—LEROY TITUS WEEKS.

**Iowa City, Iowa (2 miles south, then back; then 1 mile north and 1½ miles west of town).**—Dec. 26; 8 A.M. to 2 P.M. Partly cloudy at start, cleared at 10.30 A.M.; 4 in. snow; wind northwest, light; temp. 24° at start, 40° on return. Eight miles on foot. Observers together. Bob-white, 15 (one covey); Sparrow Hawk, 1 (studied at 20 yards with five-X glasses); Barred Owl, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 16; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 3; Northern Flicker, 1; Blue Jay, 26; American Crow, 8; Goldfinch, 40 (two flocks); Tree Sparrow, 2; Slate-colored Junco, 9; Towhee, 1 (male; studied at distance of 15 feet); Cardinal, 13; Brown Creeper, 5; White-breasted Nuthatch, 18; Tufted Titmouse, 2; Black-capped Chickadee, 40. Total, 18 species, 198 individuals.—DAYTON and LILLIAN C. STONER.

**Sioux City, Iowa (Ravines north of North Riverside, 6 miles from city).**—Dec. 23; 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Clear; ground covered with snow 6 to 14 in.; no wind; temp. 31° to 38°. Observers together. Six to 8 miles afoot. Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Flicker, 2; Blue Jay, 1; American Crow, 7; Goldfinch, 6; Tree Sparrow, 17; Slate-colored Junco, 13; Towhee, 1; Cardinal, 10; Bohemian Waxwing, 1; Brown Creeper, 2; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Chickadee, 34. Total, 15 species, 102 individuals. This is an actual count but we estimated at least thirty more Chick-

adees. A pair of Magpies was last seen in this locality on Dec. 21, having been seen for three or four days previously. Red Crossbills have been frequently seen this winter, and a flock of 94 Bohemian Waxwings was seen north of the city on Dec. 19. So many Bohemian without any Cedar Waxwings is very unusual here.—MISS JULIA ROSS, MRS. H. M. BAILEY.

**Louisville, Ky.**—Dec. 25; 7 A.M. to 4 P.M. Clear; wind slight; temp. 18° at start, 49° on return. Twelve miles on foot. Killdeer, 3; Turkey Vulture, 1; Red-shouldered Hawk, 1; Broad-winged Hawk (?), 1; Belted Kingfisher, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 9; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 1; Flicker, 2; Blue Jay, 28; American Crow, 16; Meadowlark, 8; Purple Grackle, 25; White-throated Sparrow, 21; Tree Sparrow, 29; Field Sparrow, 2; Slate-colored Junco, 116; Song Sparrow, 43; Cardinal, 36; Mockingbird, 1; Carolina Wren, 1; Brown Creeper, 4; White-breasted Nuthatch, 11; Tufted Titmouse, 37; Black-capped Chickadee, 32; Bluebird, 3. Total, 26 species, 433 individuals.—BURT L. MONROE.

**Bowling Green, Ky. (Glen Lilly, Jennings Creek, Pea Ridge, and along Barren River).**—Dec. 22; 8.30 A.M. to 4 P.M. Very heavy fog lasting all day; ground bare; temp. 22° to 30°. About 10 miles on foot. Killdeer, 7; Mourning Dove, 27; Marsh Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Belted Kingfisher, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Southern Downy Woodpecker, 11; Pileated Woodpecker, 2; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 7; Flicker, 1 (rarer than usual); Prairie Horned Lark, 29; Blue Jay, 13; American Crow, 250; Meadowlark, 30; Purple Finch, 14; American Goldfinch, 2; White-crowned Sparrow, 12; White-throated Sparrow, 25; Tree Sparrow, 16; Chipping Sparrow, 3; Slate-colored Junco, 250; Song Sparrow, 20; Towhee, 4 (unusually scarce this winter); Cardinal, 50; Cedar Waxwing, 5; Myrtle Warbler, 3 (rare this winter); Mockingbird, 10; Bewick Wren, 1; Brown Creeper, 4; Tufted Titmouse, 25; Carolina Chickadee, 50; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 8 (I made this bird the great object of my trip because it has been so scarce since the winter of 1917-18); Bluebird, 14. Total, 33 species, 897 individuals.—GORDON WILSON.

**Lexington, Mo.**—Dec. 24; 8 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. Cloudy; ground bare, with a little snow in patches; wind fairly strong and from northeast; temp. 32° to 25°. Observers separate. About 20 miles covered. Bob-white, 5; Mourning Dove, 2; Screech Owl, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 7; Downy Woodpecker, 25; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, 1 (the identity is uncertain); Red-bellied Woodpecker, 5; Flicker, 20; Prairie Horned Lark, 3; Blue Jay, 23; Crow, 14; Purple Finch, 1; Goldfinch, 25; White-throated Sparrow, 1; Tree Sparrow, 375; Slate-colored Junco, 750; Song Sparrow, 50; Cardinal, 89; Carolina Wren, 4; Winter Wren, 1; Brown Creeper, 4; White-breasted Nuthatch, 9; Tufted Titmouse, 24; Chickadee, 150. Total, 24 species, 1,589 individuals.—J. CLARK SAWYER, E. GORDON ALEXANDER.

**Kansas City, Mo.**—Dec. 21; 7.30 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. Heavy fog and mist all day; ground frozen hard, and covered with old ice and snow in sheltered places; wind south, light, in afternoon; temp. 28° to 30°. Missouri River and Big Eddy region, Missouri bottoms and bluffs near Courtney, upper Brush Creek Valley, Country Club district prairies, Swope Park neighborhood, Mount Washington Cemetery, Mill Creek region north of Independence, Forest Hill Cemetery, upper Blue Valley near Dodson. Observers were paired in the different regions, and were in the field from 3 to 9 hours. Loon, 1 (identification entirely satisfactory); Merganser, 3; Black Duck, 2; Marsh Hawk, 1; Cooper's Hawk, 1; Barred Owl, 1; Screech Owl, 2; Great Horned Owl, 1; Kingfisher, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 27; Downy Woodpecker, 69; Red-headed Woodpecker, 1; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 26; Northern Flicker, 14; Blue Jay, 56; Crow, 63; Red-winged Blackbird (subspecies ?), 15; Purple Finch, 7; Crossbill, 21; Goldfinch, 35; Pine Siskin, 4; Lapland Longspur, small flock in the air (identification not entirely satisfactory); Harris's Sparrow, 13; White-crowned Sparrow, 2; Tree Sparrow, 485 (est.); Slate-colored Junco, 710 (est.); Song Sparrow, 18; Lincoln's Sparrow, 1; Swamp Spar-

row, 2; Fox Sparrow, 3; Cardinal, 129; Cedar Waxwing, 5; Mockingbird, 1; Carolina Wren, 27; Brown Creeper, 19; White-breasted Nuthatch, 11; Tufted Titmouse, 59; Chickadee, 194; Robin, 14; Bluebird, 2. Total, 40 species, about 2,046 individuals.—B. F. BOLT, MISS JENNIE CLEMENTS, WALTER CUNNINGHAM, MRS. T. F. ENGLISH, WM. C. MICHAELS, ELTON MICHAELS, MISS ELLA PROCTOR, MISS MARY ROBINSON, MRS. T. C. SHERWOOD, A. E. SHIRLING, CHAS. W. TINDALL and SON, ROY C. WOODWORTH, HARRY HARRIS.

**Marionville, Mo.**—Dec. 27; 1.30 P.M. to sunset. Cloudy; ground bare; wind southwest, strong; temp. 35° and upward. Twenty-five to 30 miles in car, with foot trips about 5 miles more. Bob-white, 25; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Cooper's Hawk, 2; Screech Owl, 1; Great Horned Owl, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Kingfisher, 3; Flicker, 4; Prairie Horned Lark, 30; Blue Jay, 14; Crow, 10,000 or over; American Goldfinch, 60; Harris's Sparrow, 1; Tree Sparrow, 80; Song Sparrow, 60; Field Sparrow, 140; Slate-colored Junco, 300; Cardinal, 30; Winter Wren, 1; Tufted Titmouse, 30; Chickadee, 40; Bluebird, 6. Total, 22 species, 10,831 individuals.—JOHNSON NEFF.

**Nashville, Tenn. (Bellemead Farms, Glendale Forest and 40-Acre Reservoir).**—Dec. 27; 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. Clear; ground bare; no wind; temp. 32° to 46°. Twelve miles on foot. Redhead Duck, 2; Lesser Scaup Duck, 25; Ruddy Duck, 9; Killdeer, 16; Bob-white, 8; Mourning Dove, 6; Black Vulture, 7; Cooper's Hawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 4; Sparrow Hawk, 6; Barred Owl, 1; Great Horned Owl, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 4; Downy Woodpecker, 8; Pileated Woodpecker, 2; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 7; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, 3; Flicker, 60; Prairie Horned Lark, 25 (one flock); Blue Jay, 8; Crow, 5 (flying to large roost 25 miles east); Cowbird, 3,000 (roosting in cemetery in magnolia and coniferous trees with Grackles and Robins); Bronzed Grackle, 12,000 (at roost, see Cowbird note); Meadowlark, 11; Purple Finch, 5; Goldfinch, 12; White-throated Sparrow, 70; Field Sparrow, 140; Song Sparrow, 90; Fox Sparrow, 2; Slate-colored Junco, 140; Towhee, 22; Cardinal, 65; Cedar Waxwing, 1; Myrtle Warbler, 40; Mockingbird, 32; Carolina Wren, 5; Winter Wren, 1; Bewick's Wren, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 12; Tufted Titmouse, 7; Carolina Chickadee, 28; Hermit Thrush, 4; Robin, 8,000 (roosting, see Cowbird note); Bluebird, 17. Total, 45 species, about 23,800 individuals.—GEO. R. MAYFIELD, A. C. WEBB, H. S. and WM. VAUGHN, A. F. GANIER (two parties).

**Anniston, Ala.**—Dec. 25; 8 A.M. to 12 M., east portion of city and adjacent territory, on foot—about 5 miles; 2 to 5 P.M., Oxford Lake and Chocococo Creek, 3 miles south of Anniston, over circuitous route. Clear; ground bare, except a copious hoarfrost till sun was well up; wind northwest, light; temp. 22° at start, 42° at finish, 35° mean for the day, being 8° below the normal. Killdeer, 6; Mourning Dove, 20; Belted Kingfisher, 1; Southern Downy Woodpecker, 1; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, 2; Red-headed Woodpecker, 5; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 2; Flicker, 6; Blue Jay, 36; Meadowlark, 50; Goldfinch, 4; White-throated Sparrow, 20; Field Sparrow, 85; Slate-colored Junco, 81; Song Sparrow, 16; Towhee, 27; Cardinal, 5; Myrtle Warbler, 9; Pipit, 51; Mockingbird, 6; Brown Thrasher, 1; Carolina Wren, 2; Brown Creeper, 2; Tufted Titmouse, 6; Carolina Chickadee, 7; Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 1; Robin, 1; Bluebird, 43 (in one flock 28 were counted). Total, 28 species, 496 individuals.—R. H. DEAN.

**Charlson, N. D.**—Dec. 23; 10.45 A.M. to 5 P.M. Cloudy, ground snow-covered on prairie; hills more or less bare; wind southeast, light; temp. 27°. Prairie Sharp-tailed Grouse, 42; Rough-legged Hawk, 1; Horned Lark, 1; Magpie, 7; Redpoll, 42; Snow Bunting, 7; Bohemian Waxwing, 12; Long-tailed Chickadee, 2. Total, 8 species, 114 individuals. Saw the Hairy Woodpecker on Dec. 15.—ADRIAN LARSON.

**Yankton, S. D.**—Dec. 26; 10.30 A.M. to 5.30 P.M. Clear; ground bare in places, but mostly covered with 3 to 4 or more in. of snow; wind northwest, medium; temp. 40°. Distance covered, 7 miles. Observers together. Ring-necked Pheasant, 1; Hairy Wood-



pecker, 4; Downy Woodpecker, 9; Flicker, 3; Blue Jay, 3; American Crow, 14; Red Crossbill, 2; Redpoll, 6; Goldfinch, 1; Tree Sparrow, 6; Slate-colored Junco, 35; Cardinal, 1; Bohemian Waxwing, 50; Brown Creeper, 4; White-breasted Nuthatch, 4; Long-tailed Chickadee, 75; Robin, 25 ('whisper song' heard twice). Total, 17 species, 243 individuals. A Magpie noted Dec. 23. Reported as unusually common this winter.

—G. H. DURAND, A. P. LARRABEE.

**Fremont, Neb.**—Dec. 22; 1.30 to 6 P.M. Snow on the ground, melting; temp. 35° to 40°. Screech Owl, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 4; Downy Woodpecker, 5; Northern Flicker, 2; Prairie Horned Lark, 2; Blue Jay, 3; Crow, 12; Red Crossbill, 6; White-winged Crossbill, 36; Goldfinch, 3; Tree Sparrow, 11; Slate-colored Junco, 6; White-breasted Nuthatch, 3; Brown Creeper, 4; Chickadee, 10. Total, 15 species, 108 individuals. Up to Dec. 1 many Bohemian Waxwings were in the cemetery, often 75 to 100 in a flock; 2 Townsend's Solitaires, and numerous Golden-crowned Kinglets.—LILY RUEGG BUTTON.

**Lawrence, Kans.**—Dec. 22; 8.30 A.M. to 5.30 P.M. Cloudy; snow in patches; wind south, moderate; temp. about 32°. Fifteen miles on foot. Duck (unidentified flock), 5; Bob-white, 14 (one covey); Mourning Dove, 1; Red-shouldered Hawk, 1; Hawk (another sp.), 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 5; Downy Woodpecker, 8; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 3; Flicker, 8; Blue Jay, 5; American Crow, 12; American Goldfinch, 1; Tree Sparrow, about 75; Slate-colored Junco, about 85; Song Sparrow, 3; Cardinal, 35; Mockingbird, 1; Brown Creeper, 2; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Tufted Titmouse, 13; Chickadee, 41; Bluebird, 1. Total, 22 species, about 322 individuals (fewer than usual for this territory). Seen during this week: Marsh Hawk, Prairie Horned Lark, Northern (?) Shrike, Robin.—JEAN LINDALE.

**Topeka, Kans.**—Dec. 22; 8.10 A.M. to 5.30 P.M. Damp and cloudy; few patches of old snow; wind south, light; temp. 29° to 32°. Fourteen miles, wooded creek and prairie. Observers separate most of time. Marsh Hawk, 2; Cooper's Hawk, 2; Western Red-tail, 1; Swainson's Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 24; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, 1; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 11; Northern Flicker, 8; Prairie (?) Horned Lark, 6; Blue Jay, 6; Crow, 32; Crossbill, 35; Goldfinch, 1; Pine Siskin, 5; Longspur, (at least one of which was a Chestnut-collared), 27; Tree Sparrow, 45; Junco, 28; Song Sparrow, 4; Cardinal, 23; Brown Creeper, 8; White-breasted Nuthatch, 4; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Tufted Titmouse, 13; Chickadee, 57; Robin, 50; Bluebird, 6. Total, 28 species, 405 individuals. Seen recently in same territory: Dec. 18, Meadowlark, 12; Cedar Waxwing, 30; Harris's Sparrow, 1; Dec. 19, Carolina Wren, 1; Winter Wren, 2.—HORACE GUNTHERP, SIDNEY HYDE.

**Creek Co., Okla. (Polecat Creek Bottom).**—Dec. 22; 9 A.M. to 5.30 P.M. Cloudy; ground bare of snow; wind north, light; temp. slightly above freezing. Bob-white, 18; American Rough-legged Hawk, 3; Hairy Woodpecker, 4; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 1; Northern Flicker, 1; Blue Jay, 1; American Crow, 1; Harris Sparrow, 20; Field Sparrow, 1; Slate-colored Junco, 150; Swamp Sparrow, 2; Cardinal, 10; Chickadee, 1; Hermit Thrush, 1; Robin, 22; Bluebird, 2. Total, 17 species, about 340 individuals.—THEODOR R. BEARD.

**Norman, Okla.**—Dec. 24; 8.30 A.M. to 12.30 P.M., 2 to 5.30 P.M. Cloudy; ground bare; wind north, moderate; temp. 34° in A.M., and 36° in P.M. Eleven miles on foot. Observers separate. Canada Goose, 29; Bob-white, 9 (one covey); Mourning Dove, 3; Marsh Hawk, 2; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Screech Owl, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 5; Southern Downy Woodpecker, 19; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 1; Northern Flicker, 25; Red-shafted Flicker, 1; Prairie Horned Lark, 7; Blue Jay, 2; Crow, 21; Red-winged Blackbird, 600; Western Meadowlark, 6; American Goldfinch, 21; Harris Sparrow, 82; Tree Sparrow, 3; Field Sparrow, 5; Junco, 28; Song Sparrow, 20; Towhee, 1; Cardinal, 95; Carolina Wren, 2; Bewick's Wren, 2; Brown Creeper, 2; Tufted Titmouse, 2; Carolina Chickadee,

54; Robin, 5; Bluebird, 30. Total, 31 species, 1,093 individuals. Loggerhead Shrike and Mockingbird seen on Dec. 23.—MARGARET M. and L. B. NICE.

**Eastend, Saskatchewan, Canada (Valley of the Frenchman River).**—Dec. 22; 9.30 A.M. to 5.30 P.M. Overcast; little snow left, except in drifts; wind southwest (Chinook), strong; temp. 36° at start, 40° at finish. About 15 miles on foot. Sharp-tailed Grouse, 1; Magpie, 8; Redpoll, 20; Snow Bunting, 15; Lapland Longspur, 1; Bohemian Waxwing, 9; Chickadee, 6. Total, 7 species, 60 individuals.—LAWRENCE B. POTTER.

**Calgary, Alberta, Canada.**—Dec. 21; 9.30 A.M. to 5.30 P.M. Calm; ground mostly bare; temp. 8 A.M. 34°, 5.30 P.M. 40°. Five miles along the Bow River, from the city limits. On the prairie coming back. American Merganser, 6; Mallard, 2 (males); Golden-eye, 11; Duck, 1 (unidentified); Wilson Snipe, 2; Owl, 1 (medium-sized, unidentified); Prairie Chicken, 9; Hungarian Partridge, 17; Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 12; Magpie (while coming home, near dusk, I counted 103 of them flying to some roosting-place. I saw one or more about every minute, while going along the river); Redpoll, 45+; Snow Bunting, heard; Chickadee, 24. Total, 14 species, 234+ individuals. Seen recently: Dec. 20, Bohemian Waxwing, 10; Dec. 14, Great Horned Owl, 1; Kingfisher, 1.—PERCY L. CUSTANCE.

**Bozeman, Mont.**—Dec. 24; 10 A.M. to 2 P.M. Partly cloudy; 8 in. snow; fitful westerly breeze; temp. 37° at start, 48° at return. About 5 miles on foot. Magpie, 15; Black-headed Jay, 2; Western Crow, 11; Alaskan Pine Grosbeak, 5; Redpoll, 18; Western Tree Sparrow, 13; Slate-colored Junco, 2; Intermediate Junco, 3; Mountain Song Sparrow, 3; Bohemian Waxwing, 9; Long-tailed Chickadee, 5. Total, 11 species, 86 individuals.—NELSON LUNDWALL.

**Denver, Colo.**—Dec. 25; 8.30 to 9.30 A.M., 11.30 A.M. to 12.30 P.M., in parks afoot; 1.30 to 4.30 P.M., 9 miles east by auto, and then afoot. Partly cloudy; old snow in shaded patches; wind, forenoon, south, light, afternoon, east, stronger; temp. 38° at sunrise, 47° at sunset. Ring-neck Pheasant, 3; Mourning Dove, 2; Prairie Falcon, 1; Richardson Merlin, 1; Western Sparrow Hawk, 1; Saw-whet Owl, 1; Rocky Mountain Screech Owl, 2; Rocky Mountain Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Lewis's Woodpecker, 2; Red-shafted Flicker, 6; Desert Horned Lark, 1; Magpie, 90; Red-winged Blackbird, 200; House Finch, 23; Western Tree Sparrow, 12; Grey-headed Junco, 1; Long-tail Chickadee, 1; Mountain Chickadee, 8; Townsend's Solitaire, 1. Total, 19 species, about 358 individuals. The absence of our different Christmas Juncos in the parks is attributed to the presence of the Hawks and Owls.—W. H. BERGTOLD.

**Marnel, Colo. (15 miles south of Pueblo).**—Dec. 23; 8.30 A.M. to 4.20 P.M. Clear and calm; ground bare except in the forests and north slopes where the snow was several inches deep in places; temp. 28° at start, 40° at return. Ten miles through field and forest, partly on foot. Sealed Partridge, 13 (one covey); Ferruginous Rough-legged Hawk, 2; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Red-shafted Flicker, 3; Desert Horned Lark, 35; Piñon Jay, 19; Long-crested Jay, 2; Magpie, 11; American Raven, 1; Western Evening Grosbeak, 1; House Finch, 10; Montana Junco, 50; White-winged Junco, 6; Pink-sided Junco, 3; Canyon Towhee, 1; Bohemian Waxwing, 250+; Gray Titmouse, 2; Mountain Chickadee, 2; Western Robin, 4; Townsend Solitaire, 43; Mountain Bluebird, 100+. Total, 21 species, about 560 individuals.—J. G. DICK.

**Comox, B. C.**—Dec. 24; 8.30 A.M. to 5 P.M. Fine spring-like day; no snow; wind south, light; temp. 40° at 8 A.M., 58° at noon. Distance covered about 10 miles on foot. All large numbers estimated. Western Grebe, 500; Holbøll's Grebe, 4; Horned Grebe, 20; Loon, 3; Pacific Loon, 40; Red-throated Loon, 3; Marbled Murrelet, 2; Pigeon Guillemot, 1; California Murre, 2; Glaucous-winged Gull, 250; Herring Gull, 4; Short-billed Gull, 32; White-crested Cormorant, 1; Violet-green Cormorant, 4; American Merganser (?), 3; Red-breasted Merganser, 14; Hooded Merganser, 2; Mallard, 35; American

Widgeon, 16; Scaup, 2,000; Lesser Scaup, 2; Golden-eye, 1,200; Bufflehead, 400; Harlequin, 2; Old Squaw, 15; American Scoter, 300; White-winged Scoter, 1,000; Surf Scoter, 1,000; Black Brant, 3; Northwestern Coast Heron, 2; Coot, 4; Oregon Ruffed Grouse, 1; Chinese Pheasant, 2; Northern Bald Eagle, 2; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Pygmy Owl, 1; Northern Pileated Woodpecker, 1; Gairdner's Woodpecker, 1; Northwestern Flicker, 8; Steller's Jay, 3; Northern Raven, 2; Northwest Crow, 120; Western Meadowlark, 30; Brewer's Blackbird, 70; Northwest Redwing, 6; Evening Grosbeak, 3; Oregon Junco, 24; Sooty Song Sparrow, 6; Oregon Towhee, 2; Northern Shrike, 1; Seattle Wren, 3; Western Winter Wren, 1; Anthony's Vireo, 1; Dwarf Hermit Thrush (?), 1; Western Robin, 1; Varied Thrush, 2. Total, 56 species, 7,157 individuals.—

ALLAN BROOKS.

Olympia, Wash.—Dec. 26; 7.40 A.M. to 5 P.M. Cloudy most of day, with a little sunshine from 1 to 3 P.M.; wind south, warm, light; temp. 46° at start, 52° at end. Five miles north over upland, back along beach. Horned Grebe, 30; Marbled Murrelet (?), 2; Glaucous-winged Gull, 30; California Gull, 3; Red-breasted Merganser, 1; Canvasback, 20; Scaup, 30; American Golden-eye, 30; Surf Scoter, 40; Fannin's Heron, 1; Coot, 10; Wilson's Snipe, 14; California Quail, 9; Oregon Ruffed Grouse, 1; Kingfisher, 2; Harris Woodpecker, 2; Gairdner's Woodpecker, 1; Northwest Flicker, 14; Steller's Jay, 3; Northwest Crow, 60; Northwest Redwing, 3; Western Meadowlark, 1; Western Evening Grosbeak, 30; California Purple Finch, 18; Pine Siskin, 28; Oregon Junco, 50; Rusty Song Sparrow, 30; Oregon Towhee, 16; Bohemian Waxwing, 30; Cedar Waxwing, 9; Seattle Wren, 15; Western Winter Wren, 75; California Creeper, 3; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Oregon Chickadee, 25; Chestnut-backed Chickadee, 30; Western Golden-crowned Kinglet, 100; Sitkan Kinglet, 2; Western Robin, 62; Varied Thrush, 1. Total, 40 species, roughly, 833 individuals. The Bohemian Waxwings were studied under a high power glass for 15 minutes or more, while they were feeding on frozen apples. The Kadiak Fox or Townsend's (?) Sparrow was observed in the dense underbrush at sea-level near Tumwater on Dec. 24.—THOR MCKNIGHT.

Seattle, Wash. (Seattle Lake Shores and Parks, Medina, Kirkland, Mercer Island).—

Dec. 21; 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Cloudy; thick mist after 1 P.M., rain after 2.55 P.M.; ground bare; wind easterly, light; temp. 49° to 54°. Observers in eleven parties as indicated, each covering a different territory. Horned Grebe, 22; Western Grebe, 8; Holbøll Grebe, 3; Pied-billed Grebe, 3; Pacific Loon, 1; Glaucous-winged Gull, 995; California Gull, 51; Short-billed Gull, 6; Herring Gull, 25; Ring-billed Gull, 1; Pigeon Guillemot, 53; Red-breasted Merganser, 1; Mallard, 111; Shoveller, 3; Pin-tail, 8; Canvasback, 15; Scaup Duck, 248; Bufflehead, 82; Golden-eye, 1; Old Squaw, 3; Ruddy Duck, 12; Northwestern Coast Heron, 5; Coot, 1,272; Wilson Snipe, 3; California Quail, 250; Ring-necked Pheasant, 19; Pigeon Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 2; Northwest Belted Kingfisher, 6; Cabanis Woodpecker, 1 (specimen collected and positively identified); Gairdner's Woodpecker, 2; Harris Woodpecker, 2; Northwestern Flicker, 105; Steller's Jay, 99; Western Crow, 299; Northwestern Redwing, 1; Western Meadowlark, 8; Western Evening Grosbeak, 52; California Purple Finch, 8; Willow Goldfinch, 141; Pine Siskin, 1,198; Shufeldt's Junco, 1,076; Rusty Song Sparrow, 278; Fox Sparrow, 8; Oregon Towhee, 128; Cedar Waxwing, 80; Bohemian Waxwing, 1,380 (large size, white wing coverts noted); Anthony's Vireo, 2; Audubon Warbler, 51; Townsend's Warbler, 1; Seattle Wren, 66; Western Winter Wren, 39; Tule Wren, 4; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 4; Oregon Chickadee, 125; Chestnut-backed Chickadee, 33; Bush Titmouse, 55; Western Golden-crowned Kinglet, 125; Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 14; Townsend's Solitaire, 1; Western Robin, 251; Varied Thrush, 100; Western Bluebird, 19. Total, 63 species, 8,943 individuals.—MRS. C. C. CRICKMORE and MRS. J. D. TERRY; MRS. S. M. KANE, MISS MAYME FARRAR, MISS GRACE FARRAR and MISS KATE THOMPSON; MISS A. L. POLLOCK; MISS TURNA MONAGLE and MISS KATHERINE BRYAN; F. W. Cook; MRS.



LAURA KENT; GEORGE W. PARKER; MISS SUSAN WEED; MRS. ELEANOR DELONG and LEROY DELONG; MRS. NELLIE TIMMERMAN and MRS. C. N. COMPTON; D. E. BROWN, T. D. BURLEIGH and A. D. MCGREW.

**Portland, Ore.**—Dec. 24; 9 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. Rain; ground bare except for occasional spots of melting snow in drifts; temp. 54°. Holbcøll's Grebe, 1; Pied-billed Grebe, 2; Glaucous-winged Gull, 200; Mallard, 5; Baldpate, 40; Blue-winged Teal, 1; Pintail, 15; Lesser Scaup Duck, 25; Bufflehead, 10; Coot, 30; Ring-necked Pheasant, 3; Cooper's Hawk, 1; Short-eared Owl, 1; Belted Kingfisher, 1; Red-shafted Flicker, 2; Steller's Jay, 3; California Purple Finch, 12; English Sparrow, 4; Golden-crowned Sparrow, 1; Oregon Junco, 50; Rusty Song Sparrow, 8; Oregon Towhee, 3; Bohemian Waxwing, 4; Cedar Waxwing, 24; Audubon's Warbler, 1; Western Winter Wren, 1; Tule Wren, 2; California Creeper, 2; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Oregon Chickadee, 21; Chestnut-backed Chickadee, 7; Bush Titmouse, 10; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 5; Western Robin, 1; Varied Thrush, 1; Western Bluebird, 2. Total, 37 species, 508 individuals.—MARY E. RAKER.

**Los Angeles, Calif. (to Brush Canyon, Griffith Park, Silver Lake, and back).**—Dec. 22; 7.30 A.M. to 5.30 P.M. Clear; ground bare; wind light; temp. 48° at start, 52° at return. Nine miles on foot. Observers together. Western Grebe, 5; California Gull, 2; Duck (unidentified), 19; American Coot, 250; Spotted Sandpiper, 2; Killdeer, 35; Valley Quail, (heard); Sharp-shinned Hawk, 2; Road-runner, 1; Nuttall Woodpecker, 4; Red-shafted Flicker, 44; Hummingbird (unidentified), 2; Black Phoebe, 2; Steller Jay, 1; California Jay, 2; Red-winged Blackbird (sub. sp. ?), 7; Western Meadowlark, 13; Brewer Blackbird, 175; House Finch, 28; Green-backed Goldfinch, 22; Western Lark Sparrow, 1; Gambel Sparrow, 11; Sage Sparrow (?), 4; Song Sparrow, 5; Shumagin (?) Fox Sparrow, 2; Spurred Towhee, 2; California Towhee, 7; California Shrike, 4; Audubon Warbler, 13; Pacific Yellow-throat, 3; Western Mockingbird, 11; California Thrasher, 2; Wren (unidentified), 1; Plain Titmouse, 1; Wren-tit, 2; Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 4; Western Gnatcatcher, 1; Hermit Thrush, 6; Western Robin, 25. Total, 39 species, 690 individuals. On Dec. 21 we saw and identified for certain, a Sandhill Crane, about 25 miles northeast of here.—EDWARD PETERSON, RICHARD STARR.

**Santa Barbara, Calif.**—Dec. 24; 5.30 A.M. to 6.30 P.M. Clear, except low fog on ocean which greatly hindered sea work; temp. 42° at alt. 300 feet, 54° at alt. 700 ft. Territory covered 8 miles across, 44 miles by auto, 6 miles on foot. All observers in one party. Western Grebe, 2; Eared Grebe, 1; Pied-billed Grebe, 1; Red-throated Loon, 2; Ancient Murrelet, 1; Glaucous-winged Gull, 6; Western Gull, 200; California Gull, 500; Ring-billed Gull, 50; Heermann Gull, 10; Bonaparte's Gull, 200; Royal Tern, 11; Farallone Cormorant, 500; Brandt's Cormorant, 400; Baird's Cormorant, 10; California Brown Pelican, 2; Mallard, 16; Gadwall, 1; Baldpate, 20; Green-winged Teal, 20; Cinnamon Teal, 1; Shoveller, 1,500; Pintail, 500; Canvasback, 300; Lesser Scaup Duck, 50; White-winged Scoter, 4; Surf Scoter, 40; Ruddy Duck, 300; Whistling Swan, 44; Great Blue Heron, 4; Egret, 1; Coot, 400; Least Sandpiper, 200; Sandling, 500; Spotted Sandpiper, 1; Black-bellied Plover, 150; Killdeer, 10; Snowy Plover, 30; Valley Quail, 12; Mourning Dove, 3; Turkey Vulture, 1; Marsh Hawk, 1; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 2; Western Red-tail, 2; Red-bellied Hawk, 2; Bald Eagle, 1; Duck Hawk, 2; Sparrow Hawk, 6; Barn Owl, 4; Short-eared Owl, 1; California Screech Owl, 2; Pacific Horned Owl, 1; Road-runner, 1; Belted Kingfisher, 1; Nuttall's Woodpecker, 1; Red-breasted Sapsucker, 2; California Woodpecker, 30; Red-shafted Flicker, 60; Anna's Hummingbird, 8; Say's Phoebe, 4; Black Phoebe, 6; California Horned Lark, 1; California Jay, 16; San Diego Redwing, 400; Western Meadowlark, 80; Brewer's Blackbird, 300; California Purple Finch, 20; House Finch, 700; Willow Goldfinch, 2; Green-backed Goldfinch, 40; Pine Siskin, 30; Western Savannah Sparrow, 40; Bryant's Sparrow, 4; Belding's Sparrow, 30; Large-billed Sparrow, 2; Western Lark Sparrow, 10; Gambel's Sparrow, 1,200;

Golden-crowned Sparrow, 200; Thurber's Junco, 30; Rufous-crowned Sparrow, 6; San Diego Song Sparrow, 10; Thick-billed Fox Sparrow, 10 (there are known to be three races of Fox Sparrow present); San Diego Towhee, 10; Anthony's Towhee, 20; Tree Swallow, 1; California Shrike, 6; Hutton's Vireo, 6; Dusky Warbler, 4; Myrtle Warbler, 10; Audubon's Warbler, 500; Townsend's Warbler, 2; Western Yellow-throat, 2; Pipit, 40; Western Mockingbird, 6; California Thrasher, 3; Rock Wren, 1; San Diego Wren, 4; Tule Wren, 6; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 3; Plain Titmouse, 14; Bush-Tit, 20; Pallid Wren-Tit, 20; Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 20; Western Gnatcatcher, 4; Alaska Hermit Thrush, 10; Dwarf Hermit Thrush, 60; Western Robin, 10; Varied Thrush, 6; Mountain Bluebird, 6. Total, 109 species, 10,026 individuals.—RALPH HOFFMAN, DR. H. C. HENDERSON, MRS. CHARLOTTE BOUTWELL, MRS. R. L. WINCHELL, and WILLIAM LEON DAWSON (guest and four members of the Museum of Comparative Oölogy).

**La Jolla, Calif.**—Dec. 22; 9.20 A.M. to 3 P.M. Weather somewhat hazy at first, became clear; practically no wind; temp. 62° at start, 60° at return. Northerly along the coast for 2 miles, return along coast for ½ mile, thence over chaparral covered hills, and around and down into the town. Western Gull, 125; Heermann Gull, 1; Royal Tern, 9; Farallone and Brandt's Cormorants, 75 (could not separate the two species in the field at the distance at which observations were made); California Brown Pelican, 18; Least Sandpiper, 22; Red-backed Sandpiper, 50; Sanderling, 34; Western Willet, 2; Spotted Sandpiper, 8; Black-bellied Plover, 1; Killdeer, 3; Snowy Plover, 5; Sparrow Hawk, 2; Road-runner, 1; Say's Phoebe, 4; Black Phoebe, 2; Western Meadowlark, 6; Western Savannah Sparrow, 15; Gambel's Sparrow, 75; Anthony's Towhee, 7; California Shrike, 1; Audubon's Warbler, 10; Pipit, 4; Western Mockingbird, 1. Total, 26 species, 451 individuals.—EDWARD R. WARREN.



BLUE JAY

Photographed by Joseph Polack, Carman, N. Y.

## THE SEASON

### XVII. October 15 to December 15, 1919

BOSTON REGION.—The weather during the period covered by this report has been mild, in the main, but during the two months there occurred several sudden, sharp falls in temperature which brought midwinter conditions for a day or two. Soon, however, the west wind restored the spring-like, showery weather, during which wintering Meadowlarks sang freely.

Birds have not been numerous. Chipping Sparrows left, as usual, promptly on October 25. Purple Finches, during the latter half of October, fed in small flocks on the seeds of the white ash (of which there is an abundant crop) and to a less extent on the seeds of the tulip tree. Red Crossbills were heard on October 19 and Pine Siskins were numerous for the month following October 15. Fox Sparrows were late in appearing, but the main flight had passed at the normal date, November 15. Myrtle Warblers were present until November 11. It may be recalled that this species appeared here in late August, hence the last migrant was eleven weeks behind the first. Both August and November birds were positively migrants, for the species never breeds or winters in Lexington.

Mr. Horace W. Wright has kindly sent me records of his careful, systematic observations during the autumn, about Boston. He found Redpolls in fair numbers between November 8 and December 2; White-winged Crossbills, October 29 to December 1; a flock of 25 birds at Fresh Pond, Cambridge, October 29; Red Crossbills October 30 to December 1; 30 at Belmont, November 3; he saw none of either species after December 1.

Tree Sparrows, arriving normally on October 29 (Wright), have since become scarce, as have Juncos. Acadian Chickadees, Pine and Evening Grosbeaks have not appeared. A late flight of Brown Creepers was noted in early December.—WINSOR M. TYLER, M.D., *Lexington, Mass.*

NEW YORK REGION.—The autumn was an open one until, by early December, the regular winter cyclonic rotation of rainy spells and cold clear-offs had become well marked. In response to the mild weather there are reports of stragglers of several species lingering late. Such are a couple of Chipping Sparrows, observed by the writer at Hempstead, Long Island, November 23, loosely associated with a flock of Juncos. Common associations of different species of winter Sparrows gives an interesting slant on their habits and habitats. For instance, one seldom finds White-throated and Tree Sparrows together, whereas the Junco flocks freely with either one. The Song Sparrow is often found with the White-throat; do others share our opinion that it is more frequent with the Tree Sparrow than with the Junco?

As is often the case in mild seasons, the last scattering south-bound birds were noticed in early December. At Garden City there was a single stray Myrtle Warbler on November 27, two weeks or more later than any others had been seen. The Fox Sparrow was noted on December 7; the Robin on December 15. None of the three winter in the immediate vicinity. Reports from New Jersey indicate a flight of Canada Geese near New York City the end of the first week in December.

Some distance up the Hudson (according to M. S. Crosby of Rhinebeck, N. Y.) the American Merganser arrived November 21 and the Golden-eye Duck December 1 (both early), and Redpolls were noted on the first of December, but not since. Grackles to the number of 1,500 were still roosting in a swamp (near Tivoli) with Starlings, December 8, where none could be found on December 14.

One of the most interesting features of the season has been the appearance of the American Crossbill, nowhere common as yet near the city, though observed in some numbers among the pitch pines east on Long Island in early November. It has



been noted at Long Beach (a single bird, November 9, W. G. Van Name), three or four times at Plainfield, N. J., (W. DeW. Miller), and twice at Garden City (November 30 a single bird which paused but an instant in the top of a pine, and December 11 two flying over high, J. T. N.) R. Friedmann reports a White-winged Crossbill within the city of Brooklyn associating with House Sparrows, October 31! There seems to be little chance of error having been made in the identification. Two White-winged Crossbills are recorded by L. S. Crandall of the New York Zoölogical Park about December 7; one rosy, the other greenish.

Domestic Pigeons, which come and go at will, are scarcely less interesting in their affairs than wild birds. A young one with a nest in our barn at Garden City had recently hatched her first egg on December 14; she was still a squab in the nest the latter part of April. This is her mate, an adult's fourth brood this year, his original spouse having disappeared after the third.—J. T. NICHOLS, *New York City*.

PHILADELPHIA REGION.—The temperature for October and November was unusually mild, no killing frost occurring until about the middle of November; on the 9th of this month tomato vines were still green and pepper plants were still in a flourishing condition in southern New Jersey. Farmers stated that it had been the mildest fall in a number of years.

The great abundance of Siskins, first noted about October 15, scattered flocks of Crossbills, and an almost entire absence of Chickadees (at least locally) were the outstanding features of the season.

The fall migration of Chipping and Fox Sparrows seemed considerably above normal. The former birds appeared most common the last week in October and were still present in numbers till the middle of November. Perhaps the abundance of Fox Sparrows was more apparent than real, as many of these birds favored us by singing this fall—full, rounded melodies of spring-like clearness. This singing was not confined to a few birds

in a single locality but seemed quite general, certainly a rather unusual performance for the Fox Sparrow.

The fall shooting-season was reported to have been the most successful since the state license system was adopted in New Jersey. The more common Ducks were quite plentiful on the Delaware River and Bay, and Quail were abundant in southern New Jersey. A few Woodcock were also secured by the sportsmen, perhaps more than the ordinary number. Three reasons may be advanced for the plentiful game—supply this fall: the mild winter of 1918-19; the dearth of gunners last fall, many of whom were occupied in the more strenuous work of the World War; and the probable beneficial effect of the Migratory Bird Law. As for this fall, gunners without end appeared to be afield, and the few Saturday afternoons that walks were taken during the season sounded like the Fourth of July, so constant was the bang! bang! If observations can be relied upon, all living things were being brought to bag that wore fur or feathers, and these not being found, a rail-fence, tin can, or most anything, came in for a load of shot. This reckless shooting was more especially noticeable among the younger gunners. Boys of fourteen years can obtain a license in New Jersey now, with their parents' consent. Should the coming winter be a mild one, sportsmen will have abundant opportunity to observe next fall just what result the unprecedented army of gunners has had on the game.

In summing up the year's observations, which were confined almost entirely to southern New Jersey, 1919 appears to have been a remarkably good year for birds, both as to number of individuals and species noted. During the year, 193 varieties were observed in the above mentioned locality.—JULIAN K. POTTER, *Camden, N. J.*

WASHINGTON REGION.—October and November of 1919 were ornithologically rather interesting months about Washington. The relatively warm and pleasant weather was favorable to bird observa-

tion, and on many of the milder days, when the atmosphere was still and hazy, the birds were very active as well as apparently numerous for the time of year. This was true not only of the country districts, but also of places well within the city limits.

Of the habitually later arrivals among our winter residents, only two were much earlier than usual. These were the Herring Gull, which appeared on October 17, although its average autumn date is November 8; and the Rusty Blackbird, which was noted by Mr. A. Wetmore on Plummer's Island, Md., October 5, but which ordinarily does not come until October 21. Others generally were rather late.

Apparently allured by the prevalent mild weather, many species lingered later than ever before known. These include the following, the dates in parentheses indicating the latest records previous to this year: The Laughing Gull, seen at New Alexandria and Dyke, Va., by Mr. Francis Harper on October 26 (September 24, 1894); Blackburnian Warbler, reported by Miss Marion Pellew, October 10 (October 7, 1889 and 1914); Wilson Warbler, reported by Miss Pellew, October 13 (October 6, 1904); Parula Warbler, by the same observer, October 17 (October 16, 1899); Northern Water-Thrush, seen by Miss Pellew at Chain Bridge, D. C., October 16 (October 7, 1897); Maryland Yellow-throat, reported from the Anacostia River, D. C., by Mr. Francis Harper, November 2 (October 22, 1916); Philadelphia Vireo, seen at Plummer's Island, Md., by Mr. A. Wetmore, October 5 (September 22, 1889); and the Rose-breasted Grosbeak, noted by Miss Pellew on October 11 (October 6, 1907).

Several other birds, while not breaking their extreme records, remained later than usual, among them, the Black and White Warbler, seen by Miss Pellew on October 14, while its average date of departure is September 22; the White-eyed Vireo, reported on October 13 (average date of departure, October 7); the Ruby-throated Hummingbird, noted by Mr. A. S. Ferrell

at Woodridge, Md., on October 6 (average date of leaving, September 20); and the American Redstart, observed by Miss Pellew on October 7, the average autumn date of departure of which is September 19, and the very latest date, October 8, 1916.

Furthermore, the Black-bellied Plover, of which there are but two previous records for the district, September 26, 1914 and October 24, 1916; was seen by Mr. A. Wetmore at Plummer's Island, Md., on October 26, 1919.

Notwithstanding the warm weather in this vicinity, two northern birds have been unusually numerous during this autumn. The Pine Siskin, in flocks, has been common all about Washington since October 26, when several companies were noted by Mr. Francis Harper near New Alexandria, Va. That always interesting bird, the American Crossbill, made its appearance here on November 13, when some were seen in the Mall of the city of Washington by Mr. J. P. Young. Later it was observed in small flocks on November 18 at Arlington, Va., by Miss Katherine H. Stuart; on November 22 in the Zoological Park, by Mr. N. Hollister; and at Four-Mile Run, Va., on November 30, by Mr. A. Wetmore.

Ducks of several species, in company with other water-fowl, have been reported as abundant on the Potomac River below Alexandria, Va., though comparatively few have been observed above that point. Apparently their numbers are increased over last year, which is generally gratifying in view of the efforts that have in recent years been made for the protection of these birds. Among the most pleasing developments of this character is the return of the Whistling Swans to this region. A flock of about forty individuals was seen by Mr. George Marshall on November 2; which indicates that the birds will doubtless winter on the Potomac River, as they have done for the several years just past.—HARRY C. OBERHOLSER, *Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

ÖBERLIN (OHIO) REGION.—It was a most unusually warm autumn season,

with no really winter weather until mid-December. There were a few isolated days, in late November, when the temperature went somewhat below freezing, but there was no snow on the ground during the whole of November.

The Swallows and Swifts left on October 10, because of a cold rain which continued for three days. The distinctively winter birds, such as Juncos, Tree Sparrows, Purple Finches, Ruby-crowned Kinglets, came on October 18, at which time nearly normal winter conditions began, with only Robins, Bronzed Grackles, Red-winged and Rusty Blackbirds, Meadowlarks, Killdeers, and Bluebirds to fall off in numbers.

There has, thus far, been no reason why the casual winter visitors should come as far south as this, and none have been seen. The first real winter weather, accompanied by a fall of snow, began on December 13, and continues to date (the 18th). People have begun to feed the Cardinals, and the Flickers, Chickadees, Downy and Hairy Woodpeckers are again gathering about the lunch-counters which are provided for them.—LYNDS JONES, *Oberlin, Ohio*.

MINNESOTA REGION.—Following the continued mild weather of early fall, there was a rather sudden change to unusually early winter conditions in the latter part of October. On October 23, a severe snowstorm occurred over northern Minnesota, nearly a foot of snow falling in the central portion, which had increased to some fifteen inches by the 27th. On the latter date, the first snow fell at Minneapolis, and the following day the ground was frozen and a wintry aspect prevailed, with the thermometer + 20 degrees. Up at Moorhead, on the western border of the state, the temperature was + 2 degrees. So abrupt was the onset of the cold that many hunting parties in the upper parts of the state were caught unprepared, and, in some instances, underwent rather severe experiences. Thus, the sudden freezing, on the 29th, of Leech Lake, a large body of water in the center of the state, a little north of the latitude

of Duluth, caused the marooning of a party of duck-hunters on one of the islands, and their release was only effected by breaking the ice with a strong logging steamer. Traveling in the forests became difficult, and several men were lost. Snows have been frequent all over this upper country to the present time, and in places the accumulation has reached as much as 3 feet in depth.

By November 2 the small lakes and ponds in the vicinity of Minneapolis were finally frozen over, and many Ducks, taken by surprise, were to be seen sitting about in disconsolate groups on the surface of the ice. November continued cold thereafter, with frequent light snows. December opened with a minus 12 degrees in the A.M. at Minneapolis, and a subzero day throughout. This sort of weather has continued, with little let-up, to the present date. The whole state is now covered with snow—several inches in the southern part, 1 to 3 feet in the northern part.

Navigation closed on Lake Superior December 9, after many terrible and disastrous storms, and the lake is now frozen to an extent unusual at this time of year. On December 8, the temperature was minus 26 degrees at Duluth and minus 20 degrees at Moorhead, over on the Red River of the North. Winter came upon us early and intensely.

The great abundance of Ducks that appeared in Minnesota in the early fall continued throughout the remainder of the season until the 'freeze up' and may be regarded as the salient feature of the autumn bird movement. Not only were the numbers greater than for some years past, but the variety of species represented at most localities was unusual. Canvasbacks, Redheads, Scaups, and even White-winged Scoters were frequent in the eastern part of the state where they are normally uncommon. It would appear that there was a more than ordinary flight of Ducks into Minnesota this year from the northwestern breeding-grounds. Everywhere duck-hunters made easy and varied limit-'bags.' But the early cold weather put a premature and sudden end to the



season, even at Heron Lake away down by the Iowa line. The number of Ducks in the immediate vicinity of Minneapolis, even within the city limits, revived memories of the old days when shooting used to be good in ponds and lakes now included in, or adjacent to, the present park system. Late in October and early in November, Lesser Scaups, Ring-necks and Golden-eyes congregated in Lake Minnetonka, a big lake not far from Minneapolis and the central area in a State Game Refuge, in such numbers that local papers carried facetious articles calling upon the Commissioner of Game and Fish to provide a remedy for the impeded navigation!

Of other migrant birds and late dates the following records are of interest—all for the vicinity of Minneapolis: October 19, 3 young Harris's Sparrows. On October 26, during a walk of two hours in the outskirts of the city, in company with Mr. Burton Thayer, some 250 birds were seen, divided very unequally among 32 species, the features of special importance being a flock of 25 Sandhill Cranes flying over high in the air, 1 Solitary Sandpiper beside the frozen margin of a small lake, 3 much-belated Chimney Swifts, 3 Fox Sparrows, 2 very late Hermit Thrushes, 3 Red-headed Woodpeckers, and the first distinct fall 'wave' of Juncos and Tree Sparrows. On November 8, Burton Thayer and Charles Phillips reported 1 Pied-billed Grebe and 3 Coots at Lake Minnetonka, which was still open and full of Ducks. Migrating Juncos and Tree Sparrows were abundant everywhere on that date. A walk on November 23 over the same route followed on October 6, revealed only the dreary conditions and paucity of bird-life found here in the winter season. Silence and loneliness prevailed in the woodlands, and many skaters gliding over the surfaces of the lakes replaced the water-fowl that had so recently fled.

Winter visitant birds have appeared in various parts of the state, in some instances rather earlier than usual. Dr. Leslie O.

Dart reported that on October 23, the date of the first big snowstorm, there occurred just north of Leech Lake a great flight of Snow Buntings, "thousands and thousands of them in successive flocks." They came in the midst of the falling snow and replaced a horde of Juncos that scurried away before the advancing storm. On the same date, or thereabouts, Mr. Carlos Avery witnessed a similar occurrence on the west shore of Red Lake and says that many Redpolls appeared there at the same time as the Snow Buntings. Bohemian Waxwings have been seen in numerous places as far south as Minneapolis and even away out on the southwestern prairies at Madison, Lac qui Parle County (Miss Mary Donald). No Evening Grosbeaks have been seen as yet and Pine Grosbeaks in only one or two places. But it will perhaps be better to leave the winter-bird conditions for a general summary later after more complete data have been obtained.—THOS. S. ROBERTS, *University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.*

KANSAS CITY REGION.—Recent efforts to interest rural observers in this region to send in notes on the birds, especially during the seasons of migration, have resulted in the accumulation of some data of no little value. Chief among the items of interest to record is the addition to the writer's list of the birds of this region of the Eared Grebe. It is indeed strange that this species has been so long overlooked here, seeing that it breeds commonly in Nebraska and occurs regularly in Iowa during migration. There are records even for eastern Missouri, yet the first authentic instance, known to the writer, of the bird's occurrence in the entire western Missouri and eastern Kansas area was recorded on October 28. A specimen was taken on this day from a scattered flock of a dozen individuals on the Missouri River, a few miles below Courtney, by William Andrews. Fortunately, the skin was preserved. This observer has also furnished some exact information bearing on the question of increase in the numbers

of Ducks and Geese. It appears from his daily notes that such Ducks as the Red-head, Canvasback, and Ruddy are returning in ever-increasing numbers, while the more common Scaup, Mallard, and Pintails show an even greater proportionate increase.

From the information at hand it is difficult to decide whether or not the Geese are showing any increase at all, though encouraging reports come in. On at least one day, October 19, White-fronted, Canada, and Hutchins's Geese were present in unusual numbers throughout the entire region, one flock of between 50 and 60 (sp.?) being seen circling the Swope Park Lakes within the city limits. On October 21, 5 specimens of Greater Snow Geese were taken from a flock of 20 on the Missouri River. Three of these birds were carefully measured in the flesh, and all came fully up to Greater specifications. On the 23d, 5 more, all measuring well over 29 inches in length, were taken from a large flock in the same neighborhood. This is the first opportunity that has offered in several years to personally examine specimens of this rare Goose. On the 26th, water-fowl were present on the Missouri in such numbers as to suggest old times. The bulk of the Ducks seen were Scaup, though numbers of Lesser Scaup, Mallards, Pintails, Ruddys, Gadwall, and Hooded Mergansers were noted, as well as scattered troops of Pied-billed Grebes. At least a dozen flocks of Canada Geese were seen in the air during the morning. During the night of the 26th, Loons were heard on the river, and the next day 3 of these rare visitors were seen, together with Hutchins's Geese, Redheads, 3 Canvasback, a few Franklin's Gulls, and about 200 larger Gulls (Ring-billed or Herring).

The period between October 19 and 26 marked the passage of the bulk of the Sparrows. Song Sparrows were again unusually numerous, while Harris's Sparrows, as last year, were uncommonly scarce, a half-dozen birds being seen where normally there should be hundreds. It is interesting to note in this connection that

Professor Johnson of Lawrence, Kans., met the species this spring in its usual abundance only 30 miles to the west of this point. (November-December, 1919, *BIRD-LORE*, p. 360.) Most of the other Fringillidæ passed in their usual numbers and on time, though no Clay-colored were seen.

A small party of Yellow-legs and a flock of Red-breasted Mergansers were reported on November 1. This is indeed late for Yellow-legs, and Red-breasted Mergansers have been rarely seen here during the past few years.

Greatly to the relief of several residential districts of this city, the immense flocks of Bronzed Grackles left between November 2 and 5. Permission was had from local authorities to use shot-guns within the city against these hordes, and the U. S. District Attorney was appealed to for information regarding the status of the Grackle's protection, all of which resulted in much warfare against the bird and the waste of quantities of ammunition.

On November 5, two Woodcocks were flushed from a small marshy spot in the Blue Valley within the city limits (La Brie). As has been before stated here, this region seems to lie practically outside the range of this bird. On the 16th, a Red-shafted Flicker was seen, the first local record of this species since 1916. Myrtle Warblers, Cedar Waxwings, and Cross-bills seen on this date will doubtless remain all winter, as their food is abundant. On the 27th, the van of the wintering Rough-legs and Marsh Hawks was noted, though these birds had probably been in the region ten days or more. This day also marked the finding of many Crow pellets recently cast on the fresh snow. Four Green-winged Teal were found feeding in a sheltered slough near the mouth of the Blue River on this cold day.

A cold rain froze as it fell on November 28 forming a thick sheet of ice, and making conditions for bird-life as unfavorable as could be imagined. A protracted period of unseasonable cold has continued to date (December 9), accompanied by high wind and temperature below zero, and the

birds have without doubt suffered greatly. Fortunately there is a most unusual crop of sunflower and weed seeds available to tide over the hard times. Despite the adverse conditions, 41 species were noted on December 7, which augurs well for the Christmas census.

It is regretted that an error crept into the writer's last letter to 'The Season' (November-December BIRD-LORE). Reference was there made to the local rarity of the Yellow-billed Cuckoo, when the Black-billed was meant—an unaccountable slip of the pen.—HARRY HARRIS, *Kansas City, Mo.*

DENVER REGION.—It would be exceedingly interesting to know the causes of the Bohemian Waxwing's irregular visitations. This species has been in the neighborhood of Denver at least three times this fall, on one of the occasions being seen as a large flock in one of our parks. This makes its third consecutive fall-winter visit, something unprecedented in the bird-records of Denver. If cold weather drives this species south, it certainly has an excuse for being here now, since Denver has had five spells of zero, or near-zero, weather since the first of November.

Juncos may be expected in this region any time after September 14, the Grey-headed coming first, Shufeldt's next, and *montanus* or the Pink-sided, third, while the Slate-colored or the White-winged are very uncertain in their visits here, though the first was seen here in the winter of 1917 and again in the winter of 1918. The first Juncos (sp.?) were noticed hereabouts on October 19, though the writer is confident that he saw some Juncos along the Platte River, west of Denver, about October 1, but the glimpse was so fleeting that identification was not definite.

The small flock of Crossbills (*L. c. stricklandi*) reported in the last regional notes lingered about Denver until November 13, but have not since been seen. On October 26, two pairs of Bufflehead Ducks

were seen in Washington Park lake. This is the first record (coming under the writer's notice) of this species in Denver, though it is a fairly common migrant throughout the state. It is always a pleasure and a satisfaction to have other wild Ducks visit the city, which was the case when three Lesser Scaup Ducks and a considerable flock of Redheads were seen in the same park.

One can expect, at this season of the year, to find certain birds almost any day in this vicinity, i. e., the Hairy Woodpecker, the Sharp-shinned Hawk, and Townsend's Solitaire, yet they are very irregular in their visits. A single Solitaire was seen on November 17, a Sharp-shinned Hawk appeared in my yard on November 15, and the Hairy Woodpecker was noticed for the first time this fall on November 14.

There are several species which seldom penetrate the city beyond its outermost boundaries. Thus, the American Rough-legged Hawk is not infrequently seen in the outer zone of the suburbs in the wintertime, yet this year, to wit on November 10, one was seen on the Country Club grounds at a spot well within the city, and the writer was dumbfounded to detect, within a couple of blocks of the same place, two Clark's Crows on December 7, which makes its first record within Denver. It is, in the writer's experience, very exceptional to see this Crow in Colorado, far from the foothills or mountains. Perhaps the same conditions which have caused the early appearance this year of the Tree Sparrow and the reappearance of the Bohemian Waxwing, caused these two Crows to wander so far afield.

Viewing the past two months as a whole, the impression given to the writer is that of a period rather quiet in its ordinary bird-life, yet sprinkled here and there with some very unusual and interesting observations. The absence of Robins, and Meadowlarks stands out in sharp contrast to the other uncommon or unexpected visitors.—W. H. BERGTOLD, *Denver, Colo.*



# Book News and Reviews

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY. 8vo. 24 pages. Washington, Sept. 4, 1919.

Both the extent and variety of the operations of the Biological Survey are shown in Mr. Nelson's summary of its work for the year ending June 30, 1919. Nearly one-half of this document is devoted to a record of the destruction of mammals injurious to man's interest and which evidently must give way before the inexorable demands of civilization. Certain birds also fall under the ban, but Science should hold the scales with the stern impartiality of Justice, and a verdict in the birds' favor cannot always be expected.

The Division of Biological Investigations has continued its work on the distribution and migration of birds, its files now containing no less than 1,350,000 reference cards, the breeding areas of North American wild fowl have been investigated, the wild life of National parks studied, and biological surveys have been prosecuted in Wisconsin, Montana, Florida, Washington, and North Dakota. From information furnished by the Bureau we learn that in Wisconsin the State Geological and Natural History Survey is coöperating with the United States Department of Agriculture in the work, which is in charge of Dr. Hartley H. T. Jackson for the Department of Agriculture, and Prof. George Wagner, of the University of Wisconsin, for the state of Wisconsin. Work was begun May 15 and continued until September 20. The principal field of coöperation was the northwestern part of the state, special attention being devoted to the Apostle Islands in Lake Superior. Mr. Harry H. Sheldon, for the Biological Survey, and Mr. Arthur J. Poole, for the Wisconsin Survey, assisted throughout the season.

In Montana, Mr. Marcus A. Hanna, assisted by Mr. Harry Malleis, worked the valley of the Missouri and the bordering plains and mountains from the mouth

of Milk River westward, under the general direction of Mr. Edward A. Preble. The Little Rockies, Moccasin Mountains, Big and Little Belt Mountains, and Castle Mountains were visited during the latter part of the summer. Victor N. Householder was a member of the party during the early part of the season.

The biological survey of Florida was continued by Mr. Arthur H. Howell. Field studies were carried on during March and April over a large part of Lee County and in the region around Lake Okeechobee. The collections in the Florida State Museum were examined and the specimens carefully identified. A collection of bird records from Florida, both published and unpublished, shows approximately 390 species and subspecies recorded from the state.

Coöperating at different times with the Biological Survey in field-work in the state of Washington were the following: Prof. William T. Shaw, State College of Washington, Pullman; Prof. H. S. Brode, Whitman College, Walla Walla; Prof. J. W. Hungate, State Normal School, Cheney; Prof. J. B. Flett, National Park Service, Longmire; Mr. William L. Finley and Mrs. Finley, Portland, Ore.; and Stanton Warburton, Jr., of Tacoma. The Biological Survey was represented for a part of the time by Mr. Stanley G. Jewett, Pendleton, Ore, and throughout the season by Mr. George G. Cantwell, Puyallup, Wash., and Dr. Walter P. Taylor, of the Biological Survey, the last named in charge of the work. Investigations were made in the Blue Mountains area of extreme south-eastern Washington, in which occurs an unusual mixture of Rocky Mountain and Cascade Mountain types, and in Mount Rainier National Park, in connection with which the circuit of Mount Rainier was made for the first time, so far as known, by any vertebrate zoölogical expedition.

In North Dakota Mr. Vernon Bailey

worked through September and October to get data on the hibernation of mammals and on the stores of food laid up for winter by nonhibernating species. He has returned with many valuable notes to be added to his report on the mammals of the state, and with an interesting collection of live rodents for study of habits in captivity.

THE BOOK OF A NATURALIST. By W. H. HUDSON. George H. Doran Co., New York. 8vo. iii+360 pages.

Sundry essays on varying aspects of nature and animal life, contributed by Mr. Hudson to half a dozen periodicals, together with several before unpublished ones, are included in this volume.

Hudson may be accorded a high place in the small group of what Burroughs has termed 'literary naturalists.' To power of observation he adds a mind keenly responsive to the influences of nature and to them both, the gift of expression.

The last is by far the most uncommon. In a greater or lesser degree all mankind is affected by natural phenomena, but how few can give adequate expression to their emotions!

While these essays are based mainly on observations and experiences in England, it is interesting to observe how frequently their author harks back to the "far away and long ago" of his youth in Argentina. Birds, ants, frogs, toads, snakes, bats, and people are his subjects, and whether or not what he writes is interesting in itself, it is all made readable through the side-lights of seasoned experience and by the art of the writer.—F. M. C.

BIRDS OF EASTERN CANADA. By P. A. TAVERNER. Memoir 104, Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa, 1919. 8vo. iii+221 pages text; 50 colored plates.

This is a practical manual of east Canadian bird-life, with keys to families, descriptions of species, emphasizing their distinctive characters and field-marks; nesting sites, general distribution, haunts, habits, and economic status. There are also sections on 'Geographical Distribution,' 'Migration,' 'Means of Attracting Birds' and 'Ornithological Literature.'

Mr. Taverner's experience in field and study, combined with an ability to think for himself, gives to his work an originality in thought and expression which places it above the plane of mere compilation. He has a clear conception of the wants of his audience and supplies them in a manner which cannot fail to make this book of real practical value to the Canadian public. We cannot but regret, however, that the paragraph on 'Distribution' does not include more details on the birds' seasonal status in eastern Canada, and that migration dates are practically wanting.

The fifty colored plates, each containing two pictures, introduce to us a new bird artist—Mr. F. C. Hennessey—whose work shows that he possesses an exceptional gift for the portrayal of birds. We hope that in developing it he will remember that a poorly drawn bird may spoil a good landscape, just as effectively as a poorly painted landscape may mar a good bird.—F. M. C.

THE ORNITHOLOGY OF CHESTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA. By FRANKLIN LORENZO BURNS. Richard C. Badger, The Gorham Press, Boston. 12mo. 122 pages; 21 illustrations.

Chester County, Pa., is ornithologically historic ground. Here, as Mr. Burns tells us, Audubon made some of his earlier observations on American birds, and here Say, John K. Townsend, Cassin, and more than a score of latter-day ornithologists have studied afield. Mr. Burns, himself, has a practically continuous record of thirty-five years' observation and is thereby eminently fitted to act as the ornithological historian of this exceptionally well-worked region. His fully annotated list containing breeding, as well as migration dates, enumerates 247 species and subspecies which he classifies as follows:

Resident . . . . .	26
Summer Resident . . . . .	72
Winter Visitant . . . . .	26
Transient Visitant . . . . .	75
Straggler . . . . .	42
Extirpated . . . . .	6

—F. M. C.

# Bird-Lore

A Bi-Monthly Magazine

Devoted to the Study and Protection of Birds

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AUDUBON SOCIETIES

Edited by FRANK M. CHAPMAN

Contributing Editor, MABELOSGOODWRIGHT

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Bird-Lore's Motto:

*A Bird in the Bush Is Worth Two in the Hand*

THE ANNUAL CONGRESS of the American Ornithologists' Union, held at the American Museum of Natural History, November 11-14 last, was marked not only by a large attendance and the election of some 250 Associate Members, but also by the excellence of its scientific program.

It seems clear that if the Union is to give due consideration to the communications which are presented at its annual meetings, it must either prolong its sessions or hold sectional meetings. The latter seems to us to be the more desirable plan. The more popular papers might be presented before, let us say, a Biographic Section, systematic papers before a Taxonomic Section, and papers of general interest before a joint session. If one will visit the laboratories of the bird department in the Museum, where the meetings are being held, he will probably discover there those members of the Union who are especially interested in systematic ornithology, who have, in effect, already formed a Taxonomic Section where they may examine specimens and discuss, informally, technical questions in which the general public has little or no interest. For this reason, as well as for lack of time, such discussion has been largely barred at A.O.U. meetings, and the more technical phases of ornithology have consequently not received the attention due them at these annual gatherings of representative ornithologists. For example, Dr. Witmer Stone's paper, at the recent Congress, on

'The Use and Abuse of the Genus' merited far more consideration than of necessity could be given it, and the worth of a paper of this character can be determined far better by debate than by publication alone. We hope therefore that this question of sectional meetings will receive due consideration before the Washington Congress of 1920 convenes.

'COUNTRY LIFE' for December gives the place of honor to an admirable article on 'Christmas Birds' by the Editor of BIRD-LORE's School Department. We wish that we could commend the illustrations as highly as we can the text, but, in truth, we do not recall any bird illustrations in a reputable publication which contain so many and such inexcusable inaccuracies.

The layman will hunt in vain for an artist's name, but to the initiated these seven full-page plates are evidently cut-out photographs of mounted birds which have been grouped in what are believed to be natural associations, colored by hand, and about, below, before, and behind them are painted such perches, surroundings, and landscapes as seemed appropriate. The work has been skilfully done, with results which are, in some instances, as superficially pleasing as they are fundamentally erroneous, and hence are as pernicious as the clever type of natural history faking which Mr. Roosevelt so vigorously condemned.

For example, the two Nuthatches are grouped as 'Field Birds,' a Short-eared Owl has sought the seclusion of a pine tree with a Screech Owl and Great Horned Owl for companions, and a Horned Lark perches on the limb of an oak, grasping its perch in a way no bird of its kind ever did or could. The retouching of the photographs has produced numerous errors in form and color—the Flicker, for example, has no trace of yellow in its quills, the Meadowlark has a yellow-striped head, and the Red Crossbill is about the color of a Hermit Thrush; while, without going into further detail, nearly every bird in the series is a libel on the appearance of the species in life.



# The Audubon Societies

## SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

Edited by A. A. ALLEN, Ph.D.

Address all communications relative to the work of this department to the Editor, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

### COÖPERATION

One of the greatest lessons learned from the World War was the value of coöperation. In her manifold, well-laid schemes, Germany did not allow for it, the Allies discovered its use very early, the United States entered the war with it uppermost in her mind, and the world was saved. The inspiration and the power of working together, utilizing the discoveries of the others and benefiting by their mistakes, made the armies of each of the Allies far more powerful than they could have been had they fought side by side without the spirit of coöperation. Individual honors were very often sacrificed and subservient positions were taken by one or another of the Allies that they might work together as a unit and defeat the enemy. There was one great task to be accomplished, and it mattered not to whom the momentary glory fell. Now that the war is over and the history is being written, it is perfectly evident that everyone is to receive the honor that is his due, and the glory of self-sacrifice for the sake of coöperation is no less than that of leadership.

If anything is ever gained from war and bloodshed it is by reason of the great truths that are exposed. The only legitimate gain to the individual that can be obtained from the slaughter of his fellowman is by the application to his own life of these truths or principles. So if we would gain something from the great conflict, we should acquire the spirit of coöperation and apply it in our teaching of little children, for the teaching of the rising generation will have more effect upon the world a hundred years hence than any conflict, however great. It is to the teachers that the world must look for progress, and the teachers must, therefore, look well to the lessons that the great war has taught. If there is any place where coöperation is imperative, it is in the teaching profession where there are so many great principles to be inculcated through so many different channels.

Perhaps no greater opportunity has ever been offered to teachers for coöperation and for coördination than the movement for the conservation of wild life, which finds its chief expression in bird-study. This conservation movement involves so many of the principles that we would give to children to make them better men and women that it is little wonder that every progressive organization is behind it and that funds are always forthcoming for its support. Chambers of commerce, civic improvement societies, the Boy Scouts, the Camp Fire Girls, the Red Cross, and numerous other organizations always

coöperate with the Audubon Societies in this work, and teachers will always find them willing to help in any undertaking which has for its object the making of better men and women.

We are printing at the end of this editorial a little story that has been contributed by the Red Cross, called 'Feathered Allies,' and with it a photograph of some Junior Red Cross members who have been building bird-houses. The remainder of this department of BIRD-LORE will then be devoted to a discussion of "How to Build and Where to Place Bird-houses," for the building of bird-houses offers one of the best opportunities for coöperation between teachers and parents, the school and the community, that can be hoped for. It likewise offers a splendid opportunity for coördination of school-work, reading, writing, arithmetic, drawing, manual training, etc. In some places entire communities have received their whole animus for the protection of wild life through the institution of a 'bird-house competition' by one of the teachers of the local school. The local stores are always ready to supply prizes and to display the houses and posters that have been made by the children if enough general interest is aroused. The local press, also, will always be ready to print announcements, list prizes, and announce prize-winners, and such publicity always gives life to the competitions. Lastly, every effort should be made to interest a large and representative group of people and to get all to coöperate, and the greater the publicity given to the proposed competition, the more successful it will be and the more good it will do. One should always bear in mind, however, that such a competition should not have as its sole object the *number* of bird-houses constructed. Accuracy of construction, careful workmanship, and, most important of all, thought for the birds should be emphasized. The underlying motive of doing for others, of working for the birds and not for the prizes, should be conspicuous at all times, for it is from this that the greatest good results.

Many competitions end with the completion and exhibition of the bird-houses, but this is a mistake. It is just as important that a bird-house be properly placed as that it be properly constructed. A child that has worked faithfully in building a bird-house deserves to have the pleasure of seeing it occupied. Moreover, it is the response that the birds make to his efforts toward helping them that will fix his interest permanently in the work of conservation. It is, therefore, highly important that no effort be spared to encourage the birds to occupy the houses. The award of prizes may be conditioned upon the proper placing of the houses or a second competition may be started based upon the greatest number occupied or the best written account of what transpires at the house. There are here again numerous ways of coördinating the work with other lessons.

## FEATHERED ALLIES

With the first call for fighters there also came a call for 'messengers,' and so it was that our faithful little allies—soft-feathered Homing Pigeons were taken into service. Today we may see many of them returning from service overseas, bearing that same mark of honor which distinguishes our men-heroes, for each bird now wears around its leg a gold band for every wound received.

The Navy has a number of these brave birds which suffered wounds, but which have been tenderly nursed back to health and strength and are now finding a life of comfort in the country they so faithfully served.

Truly these birds have proved faithful allies to America. But the Homing Pigeons alone do not constitute this allied force. The little feathered sharers



THESE JUNIORS OF HIGH BRIDGE, N. J., HAVE NOT FORGOTTEN THE NEEDS OF OUR FEATHERED ALLIES

Photographed by the American Red Cross

of our everyday life, the chattering little birds of our busy cities, and the sweet-throated songsters of the woodland places have served us at home as faithfully as those other strong-winged Pigeons served us overseas.

The 'home-force' birds, as we might call them, have hunted out the poisonous little insects that would destroy our valued trees; they have served us in all the ways that birds are known to serve our world of living things; and more than this, they have cheered us with their trills and songs, and even their noisy morning chatter.

Many of us are heedless of the bird-needs of these feathered folk, but some of us have remembered. Among those who have remembered materially are the Juniors of the American Red Cross. With their strong spirit of service for all who need, they have not forgotten the birds. And so, through all parts of



our country, Junior boys have made little homes in which some of our bird allies might find shelter from the cold and heavy winter snows and in which others might build their nests when they come back in the spring.

Were you to pass through the early morning quiet of a snow-covered wood, you might see through the little wood-cut window of a bird-house snugly set in the tree branches, the bright, bead-like eye of a tiny dweller of the wood, warm and comfortable in the new home that some thoughtful Junior had built. And in the echo of the chatter and trills coming from the little inhabitants, the Juniors discern a clear "Thank you!"

But their thanks come not in songs alone, for all day long the Woodpeckers, Nuthatches, and Chickadees that have roosted in the boxes search out and destroy the hibernating insects that are waiting only for spring to start them destroying the foliage and undermining the bark of the trees. And then when spring comes these winter birds will be joined by other songsters that will make their homes in the boxes—the Wrens, the Bluebirds, and the Tree Swallows whose insatiable young require thousands of insects to satisfy them. Truly our Juniors of the American Red Cross have performed a National service in building these homes for the birds.—CONTRIBUTED BY THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

### HOW TO BUILD BIRD-HOUSES

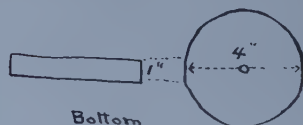
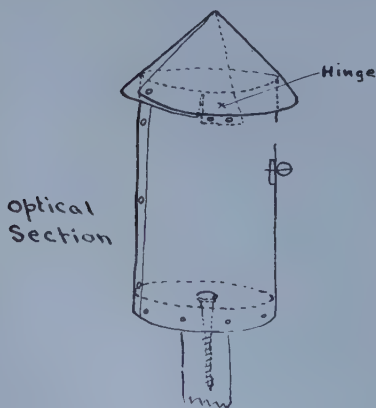
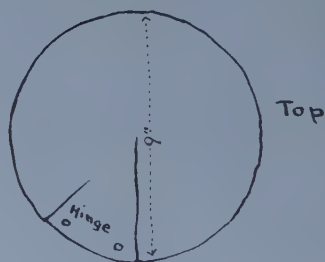
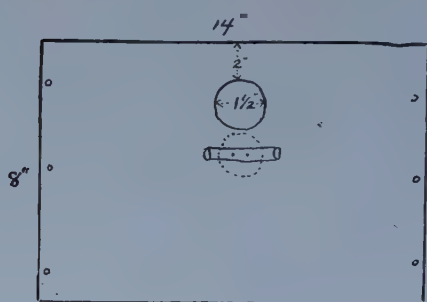
The making of bird-houses is an old, old story, but, like many other classic tales, it will bear re-telling. The original idea was simple enough, but of recent years it has been encumbered by so many suggestions that people hesitate to undertake what is really an easy task, for the more simple the box, the more natural will it appear and the more attractive will it be to the birds. The fanciful doll-houses, with several compartments, chimneys, frescoes and verandas, while occasionally used by House Sparrows or Purple Martins, are usually very ineffective, and, of course, entirely out of place. The more it resembles the old hollow limb in the orchard or the hole in the fence-post, the more pleasing to the eye of the bird will it be.

There are over fifty species of birds in the United States and Canada which utilize holes in trees for nesting, including many of the most useful. The borer-destroying Woodpeckers, the larvæ-destroying Nuthatches, the egg-destroying Chickadees, the mosquito-destroying Tree Swallows—all build in holes in trees and may be attracted to nesting-boxes. In these days of scientific forestry, when every dead tree is condemned and when every dead branch is lopped off by the 'tree doctor,' their natural nesting-sites are rapidly disappearing and their numbers must necessarily decrease unless they are provided with artificial nesting-places. It is a wise timber-owner who puts up at least one nesting-box in the place of every dead tree which he removes. The Chickadees and Woodpeckers that are with us in winter, and the Wrens and Bluebirds that return in the spring, will move on unless they find plenty of nesting-sites.

Of the hole-nesting birds, a comparatively small proportion have yet learned to accept the artificial nesting-site, only nine species taking them regularly and nineteen more utilizing them occasionally. It is to be expected, however, that eventually all the species will learn to adapt themselves, and, perhaps, even others will so modify their present nesting habits as to accept the artificial structures. This proved to be the case in the celebrated experiments of von Berlepsch, in Germany, where out of 1,000 nesting-boxes placed on his estate, birds gradually were induced to occupy over 900.

The species which regularly use nesting-boxes are as follows: House Wren (and all its subspecies), Bluebird (eastern and western), Chickadee (northern and southern subspecies), Purple Martin, Tree Swallow, Flicker, Violet-green Swallow, House Finch, Bewick's Wren, House Sparrow, and Starling.

The species which occasionally use nesting-boxes are as follows: White-breasted and Red-breasted Nuthatches, Downy, Hairy, and Red-headed Woodpeckers, Tufted Titmouse, Carolina Wren, Crested Flycatcher, Screech, Saw-whet, and Barn Owls, Sparrow Hawk, Wood Duck, Song Sparrow (rarely), and Dipper. The species using covered shelves or shelters, open at the sides, are Robin, Phoebe, and Barn Swallow.



Cornell improved  
Bird House  
for Bluebirds, Tree Swallows  
Wrens and Chickadees.

## MATERIALS

The best materials to select in building bird-houses are weathered boards, rustic cedar, slabs of wood with the bark adhering, or asphaltum roofing-paper. Smoothly planed boards and paint should be avoided except on such houses as are intended more for ornament than use. Gourds, when obtainable, can be made very acceptable by cutting a hole of the proper size in one side, cleaning them out and drilling a small hole in the bottom to drain off any rain that may beat in. Tin cans may be used but are usually unsightly and become excessively hot in the sun, unless covered with bark. One end should be replaced by a block of wood and the opening of the proper size should be made toward one edge of this or in one side of the can. Green bark of chestnut or other trees can sometimes be obtained and nailed into the form of a hollow cylinder, but such boxes are usually not durable. A hollow limb, a deserted woodpecker's nest, or a block of wood hollowed out in the form of a woodpecker's nest are all good devices, but usually it is easier to cut rough boards into proper lengths and nail them together securely in the form of a small box. Sometimes boxes of the proper size, such as chalk-boxes or starch-boxes, can be found ready made and require only some reinforcement.

If one plans to make a great many of standard size, heavy asphaltum roofing-paper lends itself most readily at a minimum of expense. A working drawing is here given of the Cornell improved bird-house for birds up to the size of Bluebirds. These can be made in numbers for a maximum cost of 10 cents each, and have the advantage of being as easily made by girls as by boys. The only tools that are necessary are a pair of heavy scissors or a knife for cutting the paper, an awl for punching holes for the rivets, a tack-hammer and a piece of iron pipe or a window-weight against which to flatten the rivets. The *split* rivets used to fasten the edges together can be purchased at any hardware store. If a great many boxes are to be built, it is wise to have a short piece of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch pipe sharpened to serve as a punch for cutting the hole, but otherwise this can be done with the knife. The blocks of wood, 4 inches in diameter, can be cut from a log of that size or made in numbers in the manual training department or the local carpenter shop on the jig-saw.



THE CORNELL IMPROVED  
BIRD-HOUSE, MADE OF ROOF-  
ING-PAPER AT A COST OF  
ABOUT TEN CENTS EACH



The first exercise in the school-room should be to draw the pattern, cut it out, and pin it together. The best pattern should then be taken to mark the roofing paper. In putting together the patterns, one soon learns the order in

which the various steps should be taken. Thus the perch and the roof must be fastened to the piece forming the sides before it is fastened into cylinder form. The circular piece cut out for the door may well be used to reinforce the front on the inside where the perch is nailed in place. The very last step is the nailing of the completed house to its bottom, and this should not be done until the bottom is fastened by screws or face plate to the top of the post or pipe where the bird-house is to be permanently placed. It will be seen from this that this house is intended only for use on top of a post, and the reason for this will be stated later on.



CORRECTLY BUILT BIRD-HOUSES

These may be bought from the manufacturers or they may be made

#### MEASUREMENTS

Whatever material is used, the exact size of the box is not of great

importance except that it should not be so large as to waste material, nor yet so small as to give insufficient room for the nest. A box should never be smaller than  $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 6$  inches inside measurements, and it is better to make it somewhat larger, even for Wrens. In making bird-houses for the first time, it would be well to make them of medium size so that they will be acceptable to the greatest variety of birds. In this way the chances of attracting them are increased. Such a box would measure about  $4 \times 4 \times 9$  inches inside with the long axis vertical. If special effort is to be made to attract Flickers, Screech Owls, or Sparrow Hawks, boxes  $6\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2} \times 24$  inches should be made. If Purple Martins are desired, a house of from ten to thirty compartments should be constructed, with each compartment 6 to 8 inches square. Rows of gourds tied to cross-pieces and raised on poles will likewise attract Martins and are extensively used in the South. If one wishes to build a large Martin-house, explicit directions and working drawings can be obtained from Farmers' Bulletin No. 609, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, entitled 'Bird-Houses and How to Build Them.' All other bird-houses should be built with only one compartment.

## OPENINGS

The *size* and *position* of the opening are much more important than the exact size of the box. A round hole is best, and, except in Martin-houses, should be cut above the middle line on one side and preferably about 2 inches from the top. All hole-nesting birds, except the Martins, wish to be out of sight of the



INCORRECTLY BUILT BIRD-HOUSES

One has the opening too low, in the other it is too large

entrance while incubating. There should never be more than one entrance to the box, but if the box is very tightly built, a  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch hole may be drilled just beneath the roof for ventilation and another through the floor for drainage. These are unnecessary however, and in natural nesting cavities, of course, never occur. If there are not many

House Sparrows or Starlings about, it is best to make the openings in all the boxes, except those for the largest birds,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter. This will admit birds up to the size of the Bluebird and the Tree Swallow, and is not large enough to be objectionable to the Wrens and the Chickadees. If Sparrows are numerous, one can keep them out of the boxes and still admit the smaller species by making the opening  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches in diameter. One can keep out the Sparrows until the Bluebirds arrive by having a removable piece with a small opening fastened over the  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch hole. When the Bluebirds are seen trying to get in, this piece can be removed, and then the Bluebirds will have an even chance with the Sparrows.

If one wishes to build houses for particular birds, the following table of proper diameters for the openings, as given by H. K. Job, will be found valuable:

(a)  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches: House Wren, Bewick's Wren, Carolina Wren, Chickadee.

(b)  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches: White-breasted Nuthatch, Tufted Titmouse.

(c)  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{5}{8}$  inches: Bluebird, Downy Woodpecker, Crested Flycatcher, Tree Swallow, Violet-green Swallow.

(d)  $1\frac{3}{4}$  to 2 inches: Red-headed and Hairy Woodpeckers.

(e)  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches: Flicker, Saw-whet Owl, Purple Martin.

(f) 3 inches: Screech Owl, Sparrow Hawk.

(g)  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches: Barn Owl, Wood Duck.



A HOME-MADE MARTIN-HOUSE AND  
A MARTIN DRIVING AWAY AN ENGLISH  
SPARROW

## NESTING MATERIAL

No nesting material in the form of straws, feathers, or sticks should be placed in the box, though if they are placed abundantly in the vicinity they may encourage nesting. If a prospective tenant find nesting material in the box, he will usually consider it already occupied and move on. In Flicker and other Woodpecker boxes, however, there should be placed in the bottom a couple of inches of ground cork or coarse sawdust, mixed with a little earth, because the Woodpeckers build no nests and must have something to keep the eggs from rolling about. A layer of sawdust will do no harm in any other box but is not necessary.



A PROPERLY PLACED FLICKER-BOX  
The branches have been cut away from around it  
Photographed by L. A. Hausman



AN ORNAMENTAL MARTIN-HOUSE  
Martin-houses should be on poles at least 17 feet  
high and away from trees

## PLACING THE BOX

Quite as important as the proper construction of the bird-house is the selection of the place to put it. It is possible to put up ten or fifteen boxes and have nothing but House Sparrows nesting in them, but, if properly placed, they would be occupied by Wrens, Chickadees, Swallows, or Bluebirds. If several boxes are put up, they should be at least 25 feet apart and, preferably, farther, or constant fighting will usually result until one of the tenants is evicted. If



one examines the natural nesting-places of any of these hole-nesting birds, he will find that, with few exceptions, they are in open places in bright sunlight or light shade, and seldom among thick branches of a tree or in dense shade. The best place for the box, therefore, is on a pole, 5 to 15 feet from the ground, in an open space or at the edge of trees facing the open. An iron pipe, an inch or more in diameter and 8 feet long, set in the ground 2 feet, makes an ideal location for a box, as it likewise gives protection from cats and squirrels. It is for this reason that the Cornell bird-house is designed to be put up in no other way. A post on the porch or the unshaded side of the house will also serve if the box is turned to face outward. The trunk of a large tree, several feet below the first branches, a telegraph pole, or a high fence-post are other places which will prove suitable, although perhaps not quite so satisfactory as the separate post. An excellent place for the large Flicker or Sparrow Hawk box is the top of a dead tree, particularly if the smaller branches are cut away from around the box. Occasionally a Wren or a Nuthatch will use a box placed in the shade among the branches of a tree, but such places, while appealing strongly to most people as highly desirable, should be shunned. House Sparrows are the only birds that will regularly use boxes when so placed.



#### PROPERLY PLACED BIRD-BOXES

There are many trees but the houses are placed in the open. The one in the foreground was occupied by Wrens; that in the background by Crested Flycatchers.

#### CARE OF THE BOX

If a box is well made, once in position, it need never be removed, though it will probably last longer if taken inside during the winter. Frail or fancy boxes

should be taken in each fall and replaced in March. Cleaning a box is not necessary under ordinary circumstances, as the birds will do their own renovating, but it is well to have the top or one side hinged, so that one can get at the inside if necessary, to throw out the nests of Sparrows, or squirrels, or mice, or hornets that sometimes usurp the box before the birds arrive. Aside from this there is little need of care, and at the end of the season the old nests can be thrown out or left in, it making little difference to the birds when they return the following spring. The lice which often infest the nests of Wrens are harmless and die soon after the young leave. If anything is to be done, the nests should be sprinkled with insect powder while still occupied.



THEIR FIRST BIRD-HOUSES. WHICH ONES ARE NOT CORRECTLY BUILT?

Photographed by Mrs. G. C. Hulvey

#### TIME TO PUT UP BOXES

The boxes should be in place as early in the spring as possible, especially those intended for Nuthatches and Chickadees that are with us throughout the winter. Although they do not begin nesting until April, Chickadees often commence excavating their nesting cavities in February, and it is probable that they have selected their nesting-sites by this time. Boxes put up after March 1, and even as late as May 1, are often occupied the same year, but the chances are much better if they are put up early. Anyone planning a bird-house competition in the schools should start immediately, so that the boxes will be ready by April 1.

#### QUESTIONS

1. What birds utilize nest-boxes?
2. Give three reasons for putting up bird-houses?
3. Give three reasons why it is advisable to have school children build them?
4. What advantages can be derived from coordinating school-work?
5. What advantages are to be derived from coöperation between the teachers of the different grades?
6. What advantages are to be derived from coöperation between teachers and parents?

7. How would you go about inaugurating a 'Bird-House Contest?' What are the advantages of publicity?
8. What are the most important points to emphasize in such a competition?
9. Where should the opening in a bird-house be made and how large should it be?
10. What are the best materials to use in building bird-houses and how large should the houses be?
11. Should any bird-house be built with more than one compartment?
12. Is the placing of bird-houses important, and what is the best method of placing them?

## SCHOOL ITEMS

### HOW WE BECAME JUNIOR NATURALISTS

The idea that the power to create belongs only to a favored few of a community has swayed public opinion in the United States for a century or more. My experience as a teacher of the masses has proved to me that every child is endowed with the gift when he enters this life. His failure to develop the power for constructive work is the fault of those who have his education in charge.

Anyone who doubts this statement should make a study of the growth of the ancient peoples. He will find that all members of a tribe had the power to materialize, in one form or another, beautiful, rhythmic, harmonious thoughts which exist for us to enjoy today, and these antique works of art are more valued than are the efforts of the artists of the present time. But one is not obliged to delve into ancient history for substantiation of this truth, because near and intimate to our own lives is the work of the tribes of Indians of this continent.

The success of the expressions of these arts can be traced to the cultivation of the perceptive faculties that gained for the people a clear knowledge of the life about them, especially of nature. Through the study of nature came knowledge of the laws of growth from which they deduced the underlying principles for their work in design. Yet these developments would have been of little value if the spirit had not been trained to work irrespective of time and labor. All beautiful work has depended for its existence upon this last quality in the artist or artisan. Until the organizations for the education of the public will recognize the necessity of training the spirit as well as the intellect, the educational work of the public schools will deprive the children of the development of their full inheritance.

Five years ago, when we began in this city the work of learning to write and draw, there were no organizations for the systematic growth of the various arts of expression in our public schools. Our schools were as good as the average city schools, but I failed to find in any system with which I could come in touch a provision for the healthy growth of the children of a class. The little ones of our country had become creatures of circumstances. For years, ideas and details had been influencing the educators in charge instead of these directors holding to established principles for teaching and religiously carrying them out.



Our first struggle was with the art of penmanship. We succeeded in following closely the fundamental principles for growing power in the expression of the art, and when the practicing of the exercises began to demand quantities of themes, we found it necessary to hunt for subject matter. The struggle to gain control in writing was slight compared with that required to learn to express a thought orally in the classes of the grades above the second. Many and varied were the means employed to produce life in our efforts at conversation.

The school program is so arranged that a supervisor of a subject is allowed not more than twenty minutes with a class each week. But the classes in which the members had practiced faithfully required only two or three minutes to prove their increased power in writing, and all the remaining time was devoted to oral expression.

By slow process the minds of the 1,800 boys and girls were led to think of the beauties of our city. The city had been noted for its natural beauty and the inhabitants have always had to depend upon its natural resources for an existence. Years of selfishness on the part of individuals and corporations, as well as carelessness on the part of the city government, had made a sad inroad toward the destruction of this charming spot when the state came to the rescue and saved the lives of the springs and parks. An opportunity to set the whole community at work to assist the state arose right here in the school system. Through the children all the homes could become familiar with the necessity of caring for the trees and for the birds whose work places them as our first assistants. Without a dissenting voice we decided to seek ways to entice the birds to live among us.

Aids from intellectual sources were not at hand. The season was winter when we began our explorations for knowledge of out-of-door life upon which we were to compare notes when we should meet. We were most fortunate in both conditions, as we were given the chance to find the literature that would help us best and the winter is the time to begin not only the study of the birds but also of the trees, the deciduous ones anyway. It was understood that there would be no time for conversation if the writing was not well practiced. The organization for work expanded to such a degree that the penmanship advanced beyond our expectations and each period together gave a chance for everyone to add something to our knowledge of bird-life.

The interest grew weekly, and the time came when no one wished to be left out of the talk. Now and again one who had been clever at collecting material at the expense of others, and had not entered into the work of observing for himself, would risk giving a description of a bird which he wished named. At first he caused a questioning atmosphere to exist among his hearers, but after a short time the power that comes to those who get their knowledge first-hand discouraged these deceivers and caused them to begin to observe for themselves.

One exercise was to practice the calls and songs of the birds. As yet we have not done great work in this line but we shall. One day a little girl in

a fifth grade class claimed my attention to inform me that she could crow like a rooster. She was given an opportunity to try. Spring had arrived and the windows were open. An evidence that Prudence was a good crower was told through the responses of all the cocks in the vicinity. A fine lesson in concentration occurred immediately, for we gave ourselves up to listening for the crow farthest away. We learned that some of us could detect fainter sounds than others.

Our conversations developed in us love and sympathy for our feathered friends. We gained the knowledge that we must provide homes for them and feeding stations for the winter birds as well as fountains in dry places. Drawing was introduced into all the grades the first year through the industrial problem of making bird-cotes from working drawings and patterns. A thousand houses for Bluebirds, House Wrens, or Chickadees were constructed. About 800 were made according to specifications. Experts in the manual training department reconstructed the 200 failures.

The life of our junior naturalists' societies is assured, for the foundation was constructed through directing the child to search for knowledge and then followed the building of the societies by organizing the work to produce a union of interests which has caused a union of minds. Unconsciously the children have become teachers of the whole community through their discussions outside of school, for everyone is beginning to help. Business, always on the alert, took up the subject. Publishing houses had constant calls for books. Bird-glasses were advertised. All who could afford bought these helpful materials—yes, and those who couldn't afford found a way by doing without some necessary article.

The most delightful of our interesting experiences was our introduction to the Audubon Societies. With very little effort, hundreds of us became members of the junior clubs which entitle us to the bird leaflets and the magazine, *BIRD-LORE*. This literature of the great ornithologists who sacrifice themselves for the education of the masses enters the homes and is enjoyed by every member of the family. The little children sit and look at the illustrations while the older boys and girls read aloud. These leaflets are doing a great work in the homes of the foreign element. While the contents of these series are planned for the grade classes from the fifth through the grammar grades, we find the fourth grade children enjoying them thoroughly because of the knowledge through observation which they take into the text. Every year finds 500 to 600 new subscribers for the Audubon Societies. We have learned to know that it is a great privilege to study under the directors of these societies who are leading us to realize fully the responsibilities connected with the work of protecting our natural resources.—KATE A. McCLOSKEY, Supervisor of Industrial Arts, *Saratoga Springs, N.Y.*

## BIRD-STUDY IN VIRGINIA

It may be of interest to some of our readers to know about the Junior Audubon Society we had at Timberville, Va., which was organized in January of this year (1919). We all enjoyed it exceedingly, and I am sure that, besides this, it did good in the hearts and lives of the little folk who were members. They learned a great many facts about birds which will never be forgotten and it will be a great pleasure for them to meet with their bird friends year after year. A society of twenty members was formed in my first grade. After we received our literature and had begun working, all the other children in the first grade joined and others came from other grades and asked to join.

Before six weeks had passed, our society numbered 114 members. We held our meetings twice a week. A new bird was taken up at each meeting and studied. We studied forty-eight birds altogether. At every lesson a little review was made of previous lessons. The following outline was used in our notebooks:

- |                  |          |           |
|------------------|----------|-----------|
| 1. Name of bird. | 3. Nest. | 5. Young. |
| 2. Color } male  | 4. Eggs. | 6. Food.  |
| } female         |          |           |

At different times in the spring, short programs were prepared, made up of songs, recitations, etc., and given in chapel before the whole school. Sometimes, instead of a regular meeting, we would go for a bird-walk, then within the next day or two, during language period, papers were written telling of the birds we saw. Nearly always they could identify the birds themselves, sometimes I helped them, sometimes my bird-book helped me. One day my primer class was reading when one little six-year-old boy held up his hand and said, "Oh, Mrs. Hulvey, look out there on the post is a Downy Woodpecker." We all went quietly to the windows for fear we would scare him away, and there, only about 10 feet away, was little Downy getting his dinner. We called in the other grades and took turns watching him. At noon there were nearly a hundred children around the post all trying to see where little Downy had been. The day before we had a lesson on the Downy Woodpecker and little Garland recognized him at once by the picture we had used. We had quite a number of songs about different birds that the children took great delight in singing. Old bird-nests were collected and examined.

In the spring nearly one-third of our members made bird-houses which were placed on poles and in the trees. Everyone of us thoroughly enjoyed watching our bird friends making their new homes and caring for their young.

This session I have organized a Society of twenty-five members in my second grade in the Denton Primary School, Denton, Md., and hope by spring to have many more children have a keen interest and true love for their little brothers in the air.—TENNEY CLINE HULVEY, *Denton, Md.*

[Mrs. Hulvey is to be congratulated upon her success in forming Junior Audubon Societies. One can be sure that she feels well repaid for the effort which she puts forth by the response she gets from the children under her charge. The teacher who has not entered this field does not know how much easier it makes all teaching.—A. A. A.]



# The Audubon Societies

## EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Edited by T. GILBERT PEARSON, Secretary

Address all correspondence, and send all remittances for dues and contributions, to the National Association of Audubon Societies, 1974 Broadway, New York City.

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## THE KLAMATH LAKE SITUATION

While those friends of wild-life protection who have read William L. Finley's report on Klamath and Malheur Lakes Bird Reservations in the last issue of BIRD-LORE are, in a measure, familiar with the desperate straits in which these two reservations stand today, further remarks may be in order.

Lower Klamath, which comprises the main body of Klamath Lake Reservation, had a large bordering area of lands that were swamp, and a considerable sentiment arose in favor of making these lands suitable for agricultural operations. Some years ago the Government Reclamation Service undertook to do this by making a series of canals and ditches. After expending \$283,225 and overcoming only a small percentage of the difficulties to be met with, the plan seems to have been abandoned. The Lake was made a bird reservation and hundreds of thousands of water-birds, including Ducks, Geese, White Pelicans, Caspian Terns, Gulls, Grebes and Coots, continued to make of this area of 60 or more square miles, one vast nursery for bird-life. But those who wanted the lake drained continued their efforts, with the result that the legislatures of the states of

California and Oregon, in which the lake lies, recently passed laws for the purpose of especially encouraging the drainage of the lake, particularly the swampy margins, and ceding such rights as they might have to the United States Government.

An Oregon company, known as the Klamath Draining District, took over 20,000 acres of lands lying in the state of Oregon for a consideration, and up to date have made their first two payments on the land. It was evidently the hope of the Government officials that companies or individuals might take up the California territory.

The lake is fed by a stream that runs in from Klamath River on the north. A railroad, running from the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad to Klamath Falls, Ore., runs across the marshes above Upper Klamath, and where it crosses the stream that feeds the lake, a gate has been put in. This gate has been closed, with the result that no more water flows into Lower Klamath. There is very little rainfall in that region, and, naturally, during the past summer the lake very largely dried up.

A member of the Audubon Society who recently visited the region states that in

the area where a few years ago Ducks and Geese and their young were found by thousands in the spring and summer, today there is nothing but a barren desert over the surface of which the wind whips the dust and sand as it does among the sage brush on the shore.

The Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture, which is greatly interested in preserving all the bird reservations, recently had a soil survey made of this Klamath Lake soil that had been exposed by the drying up of the water. The report shows that it is so filled with alkalies that it is practically useless for agricultural purposes. Apparently nothing can be induced to grow on it but a rank kind of native grass.

Congressman Raker, of California, recently introduced a bill in Congress (House Bill 8440) which, among other things, authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Interior "to determine and make public announcement of what lands in and around Little or Lower Klamath Lake in Siskiyou County, California and Klamath County, Oregon" may be opened for homestead entry.

A sop is thrown to the bird-lovers of the country in the following: "The Secretary of the Interior shall determine which of the lands now within the boundary of the Bird Reservation are chiefly valuable for agricultural purposes and which for the said reservation, and should open for homestead entry those lands that are chiefly valuable for agricultural purposes."

In other words, we are given to understand that the marshes around the lake, and perhaps a portion of the lake, is not needed as a bird reservation and can therefore be converted into farm land, while such portion of the lake as may be determined by the Secretary of the Interior shall be kept as a bird reservation. As a matter of fact, the marshes are just as valuable, if not more valuable, for the birds than the open water, as with the exception of the Western Grebe all the birds mentioned above build their nests in the marshes.

To sugar-coat, and play a little politics on the side, the following proposition is included in the bill:

"Those who served with the military or naval forces of the United States during the war between the United States and Germany and her allies and have been honorably separated or discharged therefrom, or placed in the Regular Army Reserve, shall have preference and prior right to file upon and enter said lands under the homestead laws and the provision of this act for a period of six months following the time the said lands are open to entry."

This, briefly, is the situation, as we understand it today, of the Klamath Lake Bird Reservation. The whole situation is involved in the extreme.

Malheur Lake likewise is on the verge of being dried up. The situation, briefly, is this. This lake, about 15 miles in length by 9 miles in width, is shallow, and is said to be not over 11 feet in depth at its deepest place. Its margins, likewise, are marshy, and it is believed to be the greatest breeding-place for wild fowl in the United States. It lies in the desert country of southeastern Oregon where there is extremely little rainfall. Its waters are kept up by the Silvies River, flowing in from the north, and by the Blitzen coming from the south. On each of these rivers extensive irrigation projects are now in process of construction, which will divert the water from the Lake to irrigate desert lands. Under the burning desert suns a year or two will probably be all that is necessary to dry up the lake completely. There are a few ranches along the margins of the reservation which of course will likewise be ruined.

Franklin B. Lane, Secretary of the Department of the Interior, might perhaps be able to save these reservations if enough people in this country were quickly to register their protests against this destruction. Certainly the Senators in Washington should be urged to vote against the Raker Bill. This Association has fought from every point in the slow, losing fight for the Klamath and Malheur Lake Reservations, and it shall continue to use every effort within its means until the matter is

finally and definitely settled. New and vigorous efforts have recently been started.

Naturally enough, as in other campaigns of similar character, we are not in position at this time to advertise just what steps we are taking or intend to take in the near future.

### Politics in Oregon

Just before the holidays, the Board of Fish and Game Commissioners of Oregon held a secret meeting and dismissed William L. Finley, State Biologist. There were no charges against Mr. Finley in any way, but, as he had refused to play politics and sacrifice the conservation of the state's wild life for the sake of getting votes, it was decided to dispose of him and spend the money on some good vote-getter, a man who would play regular and do what he was told. However, as it turned out Finley proved to be a bigger man than the Game Commission, for as soon as the star chamber action of this Board of Commissioners became known, the people of Oregon arose in mass. Almost every conceivable kind of organization in Portland, including the Chamber of Commerce, State Sportsmen's Association, etc., voiced their astonishment and promptly sent their representatives or communications to the Governor demanding that Mr. Finley be reinstated in office. The school children by hundreds stormed the newspaper offices, and a petition bearing 30,000 of their names was sent to the Governor in Mr. Finley's behalf.

This Association, of course, instantly filed a strong letter of protest with the Governor, copies of which were sent to the newspapers throughout the state. Benjamin W. Olcott, who is Governor of the state of Oregon, is also chairman of the Board of Fish and Game Commissioners. He was not present when the Commissioners held their meeting, but the latter

stated he had given his consent to the removal of Mr. Finley.

Mr. Finley is extremely popular in Oregon, and when the storm broke about the Governor's ears, he, good politician that he is, decided in a few days that he would ask the Board of Fish and Game Commissioners to reinstate Mr. Finley in office. He therefore communicated his wishes to the Commissioners. These four gentlemen met and decided to stand by their guns, and refused to concede to the Governor's order. Another week passed by, during which floods of protests continued to reach the Governor. At the end of this time he came out with a statement that at the coming session of the Legislature, which meets in a few weeks, he would recommend that the Board of Fish and Game Commissioners as present constituted be abolished, and that two separate boards be appointed, one to handle conservation of wild life, and the other to handle the commercial fishing interests. He declared, furthermore, if the Legislature did not do this he would dismiss all the old Fish and Game Commissioners and appoint a new Board. In any event, there is little doubt that Mr. Finley will shortly be offered his old position, and the indications are that on the platter holding the commission of office there will be a nice bouquet in the form of a substantial increase in salary.

### Bird Lectures Available

Herbert K. Job, in charge of our Department of Applied Ornithology, is accepting appointments for public lectures, using a wealth of splendid motion pictures and colored slides, either or both, of various classes of wild birds from life. We urge our friends to secure a lecture this season. Not only are they delightful, but the proceeds go toward maintaining the above department of our work. Write to him for a circular; address 291 Main St., West Haven, Conn., or our New York office.





### CHARLES HENRY DAVIS

By the death of Charles Henry Davis, on October 5, 1918, there passed away one of the sterling citizens of Michigan who did much for the upbuilding of the northern portions of the Middle West.

The first twenty-one years of Mr. Davis' life were spent either in school or on his father's farm near Portsmouth, N. H. In 1869, however, he went to Michigan, and in time became one of the leading figures in the lumber and mining interests of that state.

Mr. Davis was a sportsman in its

broadest sense, and his periods of recreation were largely passed in hunting and fishing trips. He was extraordinarily fond of the wilderness, and the actual killing of game was always a secondary consideration to the joys he experienced while camping and tramping in the open. Mr. Davis was interested in the conservation of wild life and left a bequest to the National Association of Audubon Societies. After paying the necessary taxes to the state of Michigan, the check which the Association has recently received amounted to \$952.50.

## Bird-Work and the Children

The organization of Junior Audubon Classes, chiefly in the public schools of the country, has been going forward of late on an increased scale. During the autumn months, and up to the first day of January, 1920, there were enrolled something over 88,000 Junior Audubon members, which is a larger number than during the same period of any previous year. There have also been an unusually large number of notices in the local papers throughout the country, dealing with the activities of these Junior Classes. The following letter written by Oran Edison, a Junior Member, was recently published in the *San Francisco Bulletin*:

"The Audubon Club is, as you probably know, a society for the protection of the song-birds and useful Hawks and Owls of our state. Because we study birds, that is no sign we study their long Latin names that have been wished onto them. Our Club goes on many hikes to Lake Merced, to hidden nooks and crannies in Golden Gate Park, to Black Hills, and at present a hike to Bay Farm Island is being discussed. These hikes are anything but tame and prosy affairs; we go out for a good time and there are no nonsensical restrictions. Our lunch is cooked over a camp-fire; we wear the oldest clothes we have, so that we can climb trees, cliffs and fall into the water and mud with a perfectly clear conscience. Our mothers do not need to worry about us, as there is always a teacher along who is at the head of the club, and maybe another grown person will come as a guest."

Here is another by a school-girl, Made-line Kurkowski, published in the *Richfield Springs* (N. Y.) *Mercury*:

"The Seventh Grade Audubon Society held a party in the Assembly Hall on Monday afternoon, from 4 until 6. All members of the Society were present, together with the following guests: Professor and Mrs. Pratt, Miss Jordan, Miss Brady and Miss O'Mara. The program consisted of recitations and piano and Victrola solos, after which refreshments were served. "Another Audubon Club was organized in the Sixth Grade on Monday afternoon and the following officers were elected: President, Milton Lonnebacker; Vice-President, Maria Wallis; Secretary, Win-

throp Moore; Treasurer, Kenneth Watson. The reason of the Club is to be kind to all birds. You can save many birds by putting food in old houses or on window-ledges; also to see that they are not hurt by their enemies. Besides that the Club will have a few social gatherings."

New Life Members Enrolled from  
October 20, 1919, to January 1, 1920

Allen, Frederic Brevoort  
Archer, George T.  
Barrell, Finley  
Bicknell, E. P.  
Biddle, William C.  
Book, C. H.  
Butler, Charles Stewart  
Carey, Miss Mary deP.  
Cary, E. F.  
Chubb, Percy  
Collins, Henry Hill, 3d.  
Corbett, Merritt J.  
Cottier, Miss M. Elizabeth  
Danforth, Mrs. G. H.  
Dommerich, L. W.  
Durand, William C.  
Enos, Miss Louisa I.  
Frost, Mrs. Charles S.  
Goethals, George W.  
Guggenheim, S. R.  
Harriman, Mrs. Edward Henry  
Hornblower, Ralph  
Hudson, C. Alan, Jr.  
Jackson, Miss Fannie A.  
Keep, Mrs. F. A.  
Lloyd, Horatio G.  
Malone, Mrs. L. H.  
Marshall, Edwin J.  
Matthies, G. E.  
Megeath, S. A.  
Mellon, A. W.  
Mullen, Miss Marie Rose  
Niles, F. C.  
Pike, Mrs. E. S.  
Pitcairn, Miss Mildred Glenn  
Purdy, Charles R.  
Quinlan, Miss Florence E.  
Rockefeller, John D., Jr.  
Rockefeller, Mrs. John D., Jr.  
Ruddock, Albert B.  
Scrymser, Mrs. James A.  
Shewan, James  
Silsbee, Mrs. George S.  
Slocum, J. Jermain  
Smith, W. Hinckle  
Spong, Mrs. J. J. R.  
Stursberg, Julius A.  
Thompson, William Boyce  
Vanderbilt, W. K.  
Wentz, D. B.  
Wood, Robert Matheson

**New Sustaining Members Enrolled  
from October 20, 1919, to January 1, 1920**

Aldrich, Mrs. J. M.  
 Allen, Harry K.  
 Allen, Miss Sylvia T.  
 Alvord, Miss Ella L.  
 Ames, Frederick D.  
 Bakhmeleff, B. A.  
 Banks, George W.  
 Banks, Mrs. George W.  
 Barney, Mrs. C. E.  
 Bartlett, Miss Mary F.  
 Bassett, J. P.  
 Bates, Talcott  
 Beckwith, O. E.  
 Bell, William  
 Benson, R. Dale, Jr.  
 Bibber, Miss Frances R.  
 Bissinger, George H.  
 Blair, Frank D.  
 Bradley, Miss Anne Cary  
 Bronson, Miss J. C.  
 Bronson, Miss Margaret L.  
 Brown, Samuel E.  
 Carter, William S.  
 Cary, Rev. William B.  
 Chase, Mrs. C. C.  
 Cheney, Miss Annah Arms  
 Cheney, Miss Rose Willis  
 Child, P. S.  
 Clemmer, Miss Frances B.  
 Coc, L. A.  
 Cotton, Mrs. Ida E.  
 Covington, Miss Henrietta  
 Crittenden, Mrs. William J.  
 Davis, Henry C.  
 De Lamar, Miss Alice A.  
 Diechmann, Otto  
 Dodd, Lee N.  
 Eden, John H.  
 Ensign, Mrs. Joseph R.  
 Ewers, Dr. William V.  
 Farnam, Miss C. B.  
 Felton, Mrs. C. E.  
 Felton, Mrs. W. S.  
 Fisk, Mrs. D.  
 Gale, Mrs. Gertrude Hakes  
 Gardiner, Charles B.  
 Gilliam, Mrs. R. A.  
 Gray, Arthur F.  
 Gregg, David A.  
 Gregory, Stephen S., Jr.  
 Griswold, Miss Emily A.  
 Griswold, Miss Nellie  
 Hall, Fred H.  
 Hamlin, Mrs. C. J.

Hartwell, Joseph C.  
 Hatch, Pascal E.  
 Hilliard, Mrs. M. B.  
 Hitchcock, Charles Baker  
 Hoag, William Nicholas  
 Hobbs, George S.  
 Holden, Miss Frances L.  
 Holmes, Charles F.  
 Hopkins, Edward  
 Howe, Percival S.  
 Hutchinson, Miss Anna  
 James, Dr. Robert C.  
 Jewett, Hibbard J.  
 Kennard, Harry P.  
 Kohl, H.  
 Lawbaugh, Mrs. Etta W.  
 Leedy, Charles Armour  
 McEwen, Alfred  
 McEwen, Mrs. Alfred  
 Martin, Mrs. Viola F.  
 Miller, Mrs. Charles T.  
 Minich, Mrs. K. C.  
 Montgomery, Grenville D.  
 Moore, Mrs. Louisa S.  
 Moure, W. D.  
 Munson, C. LaRue  
 Nelson, Frank G.  
 Newbury, Mrs. Lee  
 Neumann, Miss Eda Glokner  
 Peck, Mrs. C. B.  
 Pumyea, Nelson D. W.  
 Redfield, Tylor L.  
 Reynolds, Miss Annie M.  
 Ryland, Edward  
 Schear, E. W. E.  
 Schefer, Mrs. E.  
 Shepardson, Miss Florence  
 Smith, Miss Edna S.  
 Spear, L. H.  
 Spencer, Miss Genevieve J.  
 Stanton Bird Club  
 Stensrud, Kentil  
 Stick, Henry L.  
 Strong, Mrs. F. A.  
 True, Mrs. E. C.  
 Tuttle, Miss Fannie F.  
 Way, Herbert C.  
 West, Mrs. Frank  
 West, W. B.  
 Wheeler, John B.  
 Whipple, Mrs. R. D.  
 White, Mrs. J. Williams  
 Whitmore, Mrs. Harris  
 Wilbur, Dr. B. K.  
 Wilcox, George H.  
 Witt, Ewald.  
 Woodring, Mrs. T. H.







1. ARIZONA JAY, ADULT  
2. CALIFORNIA JAY, ADULT

3. SANTA CRUZ JAY, ADULT  
4. FLORIDA JAY, ADULT